LOK SABHA DEBATES

[Part I—Questions and Answers]

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(20th April to 7th May, 1955)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 22nd April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

हिन्दी बोलियों में प्रसारण

*२४७७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से वर्ष १९५३-५४ में हिन्दी की विभिन्न बोलियों में कितनी वार्तायें और लोक गीत प्रसारित किये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): एक विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट, १९, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६].

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह जो विवरण दिया गया है, १९५३-५४ का उस के बाद १९५४-५५ में इन कार्यक्रमों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ?

डा० केसकर : क्या वृद्धि से आप का मतलब विभिन्न बोलियों के कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाने से है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जी हां।

डा० केसकर : कुछ वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन कितनी हुई है यह कहना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इन कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में जनता की मांग बढ़ती जा रही है, और क्या उन का समय आदि बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ?

डा० केसकर : जी हां, हमारा तो पूरा उद्देश्य है कि लोक गीत, और लोक गीत अधिकांशतः बोलियों में ही होते हैं, के कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाया जाय। बल्कि हम संगीत के कार्यक्रमों में लोक गीतों को बहुत प्रधान स्थान देना चाहते हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया गया है कि इन कार्यक्रमों को अधिक सफल बनाने के लिये इन बोलियों को बोलने वाले लोगों की सलाहकार समितियां बनाई जायें ताकि उन से परामर्श लिया जा सके ?

डा० केसकर : जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री आंगड़ : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हिन्दी की किन किन बोलियों में यह ग्राम गीत और ग्राम वार्तालाप प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ?

डा० केसकर : यह विवरण में बताया गया है।

MULBERRY PLANTATION

*2478. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to increase the extent of mulberry plantation in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Government have no specific proposal to increase the area under mulberry cultivation. But proposals are under implementation to increase the yield of

mulberry leaf both qualitatively and quantitatively certain experiments in mulberry cultivation are being made in Madhya Bharat and future expansion of mulberry cultivation will depend on the outcome of these experiments.

Shri Keshavaiengar: May we know, Sir, how, without any proposals the schemes are being implemented?

Shri Kanungo: The schemes are there to improve the breed of the mulberry plants. They are being experimented upon in Madhya Bharat and other places also.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What arrangements are being made for U.P.?

Shri Kanungo: The same, to introduce improved breeds of mulberry plants.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether mulberry grafts nurseries have been established in any of the States and if so what amount has been allocated for them?

Shri Kanungo: Mulberry nurseries have been established in Mysore, Madras and Bengal and now in Madhya Bharat. The total amount for these schemes which have been spent in the course of two or three years will take a little time to work out.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR SIKKIM

*2479. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1367 asked on the 17th December, 1954 and state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the Seven Year Development Plan for Sikkim with aid from India: and

(b) the amount spent so far in implementing the Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Notable progress in some fields has been made by the Sikkim Durbar in the implementation of the Development Plan. During the year, development works in respect of roads and buildings, transportation, forests. and medical and health services, have claimed expenditures of Rs. 4,13,000, Rs. 2,10,000, Rs. 54,878 and Rs. 43,555 respectively. Progress in other fields such as horticulture animal husbandry, cottage industries and National Extension Service has unfortunately been slow owing to the shortage of technical personnel.

(b) Rs. 7,79,205/7/- have been spent upto end of February, 1955, in this connection.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know, Sir, whether the road to Tibet *via* Sikkim has been developed If so, at what cost?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That would come under civil works. To which road is the hon. Member referring?

Mr. Speaker: The road to Tibet *via* Sikkim.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I want notice for that.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether the Sikkim Government also is contributing to this Seven Year Plan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This is an aid programme. The aid is being given by us. Whether the Government of Sikkim is contributing towards this fund is another question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिक्किम दरबार ने इस योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये भारतीय विशेषज्ञों की कोई मांग की है, और यदि की है, तो कितने अधिकारियों को वहां से भेजा गया ?

श्री सादत अली खां : इस के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*2480. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased

to state whether the Government of Hyderabad has submitted detailed project reports of medium sized irrigation projects for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No Sir. Detailed project report has been received for the Purna Scheme only which is a major Scheme estimated to cost over Rs. seven crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what steps Government propose to take to ensure the receipt of these detailed project reports in time?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission has been addressing the States concerned repeatedly and we have received intimation that about 14 schemes of medium size irrigation from Hyderabad have been investigated, but we have not yet received the project reports.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the project reports are considered as and when they are received by the Technical Committee, or all the project reports are taken together and then scrutinised?

Shri Hathi: They are scrutinised as and when they come to the Technical Advisory Committee. They are not kept and all examined together.

Shri R. S. Diwan: In regard to multi-lingual States, and particularly Hyderabad, have Government any arrangement to see that the distribution of funds is made equitably to the different regions?

Shri Hathi: While deciding the priority it will be the consideration of the States concerned to adjust the moneys; but the Planning Commission may take into consideration the regional distribution in each State also, if it is deemed necessary in special cases.

Trade With China

*2481. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the volume and value of exports to and imports from China during the year 1954, item-wise; and

(b) whether the volume of trade is satisfactory when considered in the light of the Indo-China Trade Agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 47].

(b) It is too early to evaluate the results of this agreement. But the friendly trade relationship established as a result of these contacts have borne fruit specially in the matter of exports of Indian tobacco.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of chemicals were imported from China during the year 1954?

Shri Kanungo: I would like to have notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what kind of machinery was imported from China in the year 1954?

Shri Kanungo: Notice, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is a desire on the part of this Government to send a trade mission to China in order to accelerate the flow of trade between the two countries?

Shri Kanungo: Nothing at the moment.

Shri Kelappan: I find from the statement that one of the articles of import is hides. Are we not really exporting very large quantities of hides?

Shri Kanungo: We are not exporting raw hides.

JUTE ENQUIRY COMMISSION'S REPORT

*2482. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the reactions of the Jute Industry to the recommendations made by the Jute Enquiry Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Jute Enquiry Commission made their recommendations after consulting all the interests concerned including the Jute Industry. After the Commission had submitted their report, Government consulted the industry and took into account its views also before announcing their decision in Resolution No. 14(3)Jute/54, dated the 4th December, 1954, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House on the 6th December, 1954.

MACHINERY (MANUFACTURE)

*2483. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken by Government during the Plan period to encourage the indigenous manufacture of machines and machine parts?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Government are desirous of ensuring that the manufacture of as large a range as possible of machinery and machine tools is established in the country as early as is possible. To this end, Government have been reviewing the state of the machinery industry, and studying, with due regard to the lines and extent of development necessary for achieving the Plan targets of overall industrial production, the manner in which the machinery industry should progress. In the light of the results of such studies necessary action will be taken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the speech delivered by the Prime Minister to the effect that industrialists may import any particular machinery, under extreme compulsion once, but that they should not do so a second time and whether this has been given serious thought and if so, what the Government is going to do in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The Cabinet is functioning as a unit and whatever the Prime Minister says would represent, or rather, he voices the opinion of the Cabinet.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know what percentage of the investments will be made towards machinery for cottage industry.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We do not know what type of machinery we need for cottage industries. It is only when we have the picture clear before us that we might be able to evaluate the percentage that is necessary and to be allocated for machinery used by the self-employed workers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any textile industry with some long years' standing has come forward to manufacture any machinery or any part of it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would like to tell my hon. friend that in regard to the textile machinery, practically all that is needed except what you call blow-room machinery, is being manufactured in the country. Developments are taking place in regard to textile machinery and it will take time for the manufactures to catch up with those developments in the textile machinery.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: What arrangements have been made with the manufacturers, if any, to manufacture the machinery required for sugar factories in as much as there are so many new sugar factories going to be started?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the present moment, roughly between 30

and 35 per cent. of the machinery required is being manufactured in the country and any new sugar mill that is being established is asked to buy its requirements of this type of machinery from the local manufacturers. Government are studying the position of the manufacture of other components required for the establishment of sugar factories.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

*2484. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Indian nationals who were sentenced to death in foreign countries during the years 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of cases in which the Government of India took up the matter with the appropriate authorities to save the persons; and

(c) the results achieved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) One. But, in this case, the sentence was eventually commuted to life imprisonment. Information is still awaited from certain areas including Singapore and Goa.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

चौधरी मुहम्मद शफी : जिस आदमी को मौत की सजा दी गई क्या मैं उसका नाम जान सकता हूं ?

श्री साद्त अली खां : इस का नाम है जसवंत सिंह लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा गवर्नमेंट ने यह फैसला किया कि इस मौत की सजा को उम्र कैद में बदल दिया जाये ।

चौधरी मुहम्मद शफी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह आदमी हिन्दुस्तान के कौन से हिस्से से है ?

श्री साद्त अली खां : इसका मुझे इस वक्त पता नहीं है ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know the nature of the crime committed by the man referred to?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: He was sentenced to death under the Kenya Emergency Regulations for alleged possession of ammunition and alleged conspiracy with the Mau Mau terrorists.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच है कि ऐसे ६ आदमियों को जिन पर स्पाई होने का इल्जाम था पाकिस्तान सरकार ने मौत की सजा दी थी और —

श्री साद्त अली खां : ऐसी किसी बात का हमें इल्म नहीं है ।

चौधरी मुहम्मद शफी : किन किन मुल्कों से हम ने इस बारे में ट्रीटीज की हुई हैं ?

श्री साद्त अली खां : ट्रीटीज कोई नहीं की गई हैं । हम ने एम्बेसीज से इन्फारमेशन मांगी थी, कुछ आ गई हैं और कुछ आनी बाकी हैं ।

PRESS COMMISSION

*2487. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state the number of States which have so far expressed their views on the Report of the Press Commission?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Twenty-three.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of the Press Commission's recommendations about the starting of the Bangalore Radio station in the month of July, there is going to be delay, and if so, what are the reasons and what is the exact date by which the Bangalore Station of the All-India Radio will be opened?

Dr. Keskar: I do not see any connection between the Press Commission and the A.I.R's Bangalore Radio Station.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what the Press Commission might have referred to on this subject of broadcasting—perhaps what things should be done and what should not be done.

Dr. Keskar: The Press Commission has referred to a very large number of subjects—not by way of any specific station but in general. All of them can come in here. I am prepared to answer the question if necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the recommendations of the Press Commission have been studied by the Ministry and whether they have formulated decisions and if so, how many recommendations have been formulated upon and decided so far?

Dr. Keskar: Sometime back we laid a statement on the Table of the House giving the position then. The position now is that the major recommendations of the Press Commission are at present under the active consideration of the Government. Decisions will be taken soon, I hope.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : परसों या कल मंत्री महोदय ने एक बयान दिया था जिस में बताया गया था कि वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल तैयार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस के बारे में तो प्रेस कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशों को कार्य रूप दिया जा रहा है लेकिन बाकी सिफारिशों पर बिल कब बनाये जाएंगे ?

डा० केसकर : वर्किंग जर्नलिस्टस की कंडिशन के बारे में और जो दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण निश्चय या सिफारिशें प्रेस कमीशन ने की हैं उन सब के बारे में जैसे मैं ने कहा कि मामला कैबिनेट के सामने है और जब तक वहां कोई फैसला नहीं हो जाता मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the statement by the Prime Minister last November that a great majority of the recommendations of the Press Commission were acceptable to Government, may I know when the Government will finally make up its mind and may I also know the reasons for the delay in the formulation of the decisions?

Dr. Keskar: The reasons for the delay were given by me at the very outset. The recommendations of the Press Commission are very sweeping and all-embracing, and it is not possible to take decisions in such matters quickly or without taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Secondly, the recommendations are of very different nature and we have to connect all considerations together and then categorise them—whether they concern the industry, whether they concern the working journalists, whether they concern the reading public and so on. All these important considerations and recommendations, as I said, are at present before the Government for final decision.

Rubber Factory

***2488. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether any proposal from any private party for starting a new Rubber factory for producing rubber articles is under consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Government have been approached by certain persons with a proposal of this nature and these people have been asked to send in a formal proposal.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: May I know whether capital that is being invested in the industry is only Indian?

Shri Kanungo: What particular proposal has the hon. Member in mind?

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: The proposal about the capital to be invested in the industry.

Shri Kanungo: There are several proposals which envisage exclusively Indian capital and several proposals have not come in a formal form.

Shri Bishwa Nath Roy: What articles are to be manufactured in the industry?

Shri Kanungo: Rubber tyres, rubber toys, sheetings, industrial rubber goods, latex goods, hose, etc.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have received any request from the Travancore-Cochin State, which is a rubber producing area, for starting any new factories on any modern line?

Shri Kanungo: We have not got any proposals yet.

MODEL HOUSES

*2490. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study regarding suitability in different parts of the country of the houses constructed at the recent International Exhibition on Low-Cost Housing has been completed; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The study is still under way and it will take some time before the conclusions are known.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know in what parts of the country the study has been initiated already?

Sardar Swaran Singh: A comfort Survey Committee consisting of technical experts has been constituted and the members are Major General Williams, Engineer-in-Chief; R. P. Barman, Chief Engineer, CPWD; C. B. Patel, Housing Adviser; H. K. L. Sethi, Director (Civil Engineering), Railway Board, New Delhi; President, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi; Director, Central Building Research, Roorkee and Director, NBO, New Delhi. They are really studying the designs and the study is not carried out in different parts of the country.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know the factors that go to determine the suitability or otherwise of these various designs in various parts of the country?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure the experts will go into all those factors. As to what those factors will be is more of a technical thing.

Shri R. S. Diwan: In many cases and specially in the case of the shell house put up by the Building Research Institute, Roorkee, the actual expenditure is much more than the one shown at the exhibition. May I know if the Government is verifying the fact and finding out whether it is true or not?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to contradict the hon. Member without any scrutiny. But, I presume that the costs that were indicated by the various responsible organisations—and the Roorkee Research Institute is, more or less, a Government Institute—were correct and it is very difficult for me to accept the suggestion that the costs as indicated there were different from the actual costs. I have no reason to doubt them.

Col. Zaidi: May I know what is happening to all the houses put up at this exhibition? Have they been rented out or are they unoccupied?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. The information is being collected and the designs are being studied so that the most suitable designs out of them could be adopted.

CEMENT QUOTAS

*2491. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) whether the quota of cement allocation to Bihar State was con-

siderably reduced in the last two quarters of 1954-55 as compared to the previous two qnarters; and

(b) the demands made by, and allotment made to, the various States for the last two quarters of 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There was no reduction in the allotment to Bihar State: on the other hand, the quota was increased considerably. Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 48].

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: We find from the statement that Bihar, the second largest State in India, made a demand of 20,000 tons but the allotment was 9,000 tons and it reached 14,000 tons in the third period of 1954, while in other States especially in Andhra the demand was 17,000 tons and the supply was 15,000 tons, in Travancore-Cochin the demand was 6,000 tons and the supply was 6,000 tons. May I know whether there is any system or basis for the allotment of cement to the different States according to population and the work undertaken?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir. The main consideration here is the production in the State and our capacity to lift it. It happened that in Andhra the railway could not lift anything out of that State and, therefore, it had to be allocated to the local area for consumption.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government is aware that in the last two successive years, there was very bad flood in North Bihar and the demand for cement in those places has increased to a considerable extent and whether the Government has taken into consideration these things while allotting cement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They have taken all these things into consideration. We have therefore stepped up our target to ten million tons.

Shri Kelappan: I find that in the case of several States the quota allotted is much smaller than the demand. Is it because we are not producing enough cement to meet all the requirements?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The demand has always been running ahead of our capacity to manufacture cement. And, that is exactly why we are raising our targets.

POWER HOUSE AT FARIDABAD

*2493. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of coal purchased for the Power House at Faridabad during the years 1952-53 and 1953-54; and

(b) whether it is a fact that no tenders were invited for purchase of coal for the Power House?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 1952-53 Rs. 2,27,727/10/10, 1953-54 Rs. 3,09547/7/11.

(b) The coal is purchased at controlled rates fixed by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Distribution), Calcutta.

Shri Gidwani: Since tenders were not invited as I understand how was the particular firm selected for the purpose, and what was the cost of coal purchased from them since the running of the power-house?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: They have the background and are a well-established firm of repute and have collieries. Certain occasional tests are carried out and if the coal supplied came within the tests then we are satisfied with the supplies. As regards the coal purchased, it was roughly about 1100 maunds per month.

Shri Gidwani: My question was what was the total cost?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: At Rs. 16/4/- a ton.

Shri Gidwani: What is the total expense of running of the power-

house from 1950—55 and the income that accrued to the Government during this period from the power sold to the consumers?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The income in 1950—53 was Rs. 2,57,288/8/6 and in 1953-54 it was Rs. 2,38,216/1/6.

Shri Gidwani: What was the total loss during these two years?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The loss in 1952-53 was roughly about Rs. 5 lakhs and in 1953-54, Rs. 4 lakhs. I won't say that it is a loss; it is more or less in the form of subsidy.

Shri Gidwani: In view of this loss, whatever you may call it, why did not Government consider the advisability of purchasing coal direct from the colliery than from the contractor?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I said that they are established firms. Besides this, if we consider getting coal on tender basis, the tenderers may forego the profit as such, but there is the danger that A type coal may not be supplied.

सरकारी खरीद

*२४६४. **श्री राम शरण :** क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वर्ष में खरीद विभाग (सप्लाई विभाग) ने, कपड़े को छोड़ कर, ग्राम तथा कुटीर उद्योगों, भारतीय कारखानों और विदेशों में तैयार हुए माल किन अनुपातों में खरीदे ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह): ग्राम और कुटीर

उद्योग	०२ प्रतिशत
भारतीय कारखाने	५७.१ प्रतिशत
विदेशी	४२.६ प्रतिशत

श्री राम शरण : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों का अनुपात इतना कम क्यों है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Because the Government requirements in the various sectors cannot be met by the village and cottage industries.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विलेज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से क्या क्या सामान खरीदा गया है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कुछ चीजें मैं बता सकता हूं । फर्नीचर, केन बास्केट्स हाइड्स और टैन्स, जूते, चप्पलें, कोयर प्रोडक्ट्स और हैम्प, होज टैप्स और इसी तरह की चीजें खरीदी गयी हैं ।

Fish Prawn

*2495. **Shri Kasliwal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have abolished the Open General Licence system for importing fish prawn from India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has severaly affected the fish industry; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are reports of accumulations at Cochin of prawns specially prepared for Burma.

(c) Our Embassy in Burma has been informed by the Burmese Government that licenses will very soon be issued for import of prawns into Burma.

Shri Kasliwal: May I enquire whether the Government are formulating any scheme for the utilisation of any surplus prawns that may be there in the event of the Burmese Government refusing these licences?

Shri Kanungo: Prawns are a perishable commodity. The best plan for utilisation is to eat more prawns in the country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether prawns worth about Rs. 3½ crores were exported from Cochin and Malabar coast and if so, whether the Government are in possession of any facts regarding haw many people are affected by the stoppage of the licences and may I also enquire whether the Government contemplate the exploration of any other markets or development of markets within the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The circumstances under which 8,000 to 10,000 bags of prawns were detained in Cochin, which were intended for shipment to Burma are probably known to the House. The Burmese Government suddenly changed their import policy. They cancelled the O.G.L. for a number of items. For the prawns that were sent from Cochin, Burma was the only market. When a sudden change is made in the contour of trade, it is very difficult for the Government to step in and do something, particularly in a matter like prawns, for which there may not be taste developed within the country. These are incidentals to happenings in the world and changes in Government policy all over the world. Government are trying their best in the circumstances, namely, they are trying to persuade the Burma Government to relax their import restrictions so that a sudden change may not affect the people in this particular area.

पुनर्वास गृह-निर्माण निगम

*२४९९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुनर्वास गृह-निर्माण निगम, दिल्ली में सरकार के कुछ हिस्से हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कीर्तिनगर में उस संस्था द्वारा कितने प्लाट बेचे गये, और

(ग) प्लाट के खरीदारों को क्या सुविधायें दी गयीं ?

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले): (क) जी हां।

(ख) ८०८।

(ग) (१) आवश्यक सेवाओं का प्रबन्ध निगम द्वारा होगा।

(२) आसान किस्तों में भुगतान किया जाता है।

(३) ऐसे खरीदारों को जो, दिल्ली में भीड़-भाड़ में रहते हैं और जिनके पास सत्यापित दावे हैं, गृह-निर्माण ऋण दिये जायेंगे।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन लोगों ने प्लाट्स का पूरा मूल्य चुका दिया है उनको अब तक सेल डीड्स नहीं दिये गये हैं जिससे उन्हें सरकार से सस्ते गृह-निर्माण योजना के अन्तर्गत ऋण प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : जी हां, थोड़ी कुछ दिक्कत थी लेकिन अभी हमने दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि यह बात जल्द से जल्द खत्म करें और थोड़ी उसके बीच में अगर लीगल डिफिकल्टीज भी हों, तब भी जो पैसा उनको देना है, वह कारपोरेशन दे।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या यह तथ्य है कि पुनर्वास गृह-निर्माण निगम ने रक्षित मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर दी है, यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: That is a bit too high-flown for me.

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का निगम

*२५०१. **श्री राम शंकर लाल :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री ७ मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के निगम ने किन किन उद्योगों को सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है, और

(ख) यह सहायता किस प्रकार की होगी और किन शर्तों पर दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) और (ख). छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों का निगम अभी हाल में ही स्थापित किया गया है। इसका विस्तृत कार्य-क्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी : यह कब तक तैयार हो जायगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : तीन महीने के अन्दर तैयार हो जायगा।

Phulkaries

***2502. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number, if any, of "Phulkaries" (a handicraft product of Punjab) exported to foreign countries during 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the future policy of Government with regard to its export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) "Phulkari" does not figure as a distinct item in our Export Trade Statistics. The information desired by the hon. Member is, therefore, not available.

(b) Government is encouraging export of handicrafts including "Phulkaries".

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that this is one of the most popular handicraft in foreign countries and a handicraft which is most purchased by the foreigners in this country?

Shri Kanungo: Up till now, there has not been much of export enquiries for this article from the co-operatives and export organisations with which Government are connected.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government will take some steps for the development of this handicraft?

Shri Kanungo: Steps will be taken on the recommendations of the Handicrafts Board and the State Government.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि फुलकारियां एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये इस्टैब्लिश्ड फर्म्स को ही लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं या न्यू कमर्स को भी लाइसेन्स देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

श्री कानूनगो : लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है।

EXPORT AND IMPORT LICENCES

***2504. Shrimati Ganga Devi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where import and export licences granted to certain individuals were not utilized by them but were sold in the open market to other parties; and

(b) the action taken against such persons?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Precise and complete information is not available. Out of 37 cases reported, in 1954 six firms were blacklisted and two warned for trafficking in licences. Charges in 17 cases were not proved while 12 cases are still under investigation.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : क्या मैं यह जान सकती हूं कि इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के लाइसेंस केवल इस्टैब्लिश्ड पार्टीज को दिये जाने के लिये हैं या गवर्नमेंट उन लोगों को भी दे सकती है जो एजुकेटेड हैं, गरीब हैं और बेरोजगार हैं, क्या इस प्रकार से इन लोगों को भी लाइसेंस दे कर उनको सहायता पहुंचाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ? या उन्हीं लोगों को जो हमेशा रुपया बनाने की फिक्र में रहते हैं, तथा लाइसेंस लेकर औपन

मार्केट में बेचकर रॅडीमेड रुपये पर हाथ साफ करते हैं। सरकार लाइसेन्स देकर उनको ही बढ़ाती रहेगी, या इससे गरीबों की भी सहायता होने की कोई सम्भावना हो सकती है ?

श्री कान्नगो : लाइसेंस की शर्तें अलग अलग चीजों के लिये अलग अलग होती हैं लेकिन इंतजाम सब के लिये हैं, न्यू कमर्स, नये आने वालों के लिये भी इंतजाम है।

Shri Joachim Alva: Are the black-listed names circularised to the other Ministries? Or, is it like the case of Banwari Lal & Co., who caused a loss of several lakhs to the Government on a cloth-deal, and also got a contract for buying and selling aeroplanes?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The black-list are not circularised. They are given if they are asked for.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट की राय में इस अपराध के लिये केवल ब्लैक लिस्ट ही कर देना काफी है या उसके लिये कुछ और भी सजा की व्यवस्था है ?

श्री कान्नगो : नहीं, कान्न के तौर पर जब कभी कम्पलेंट होती है तो उसके बारे में अदालत में विचार किया जाता है।

N.E.F.A.

***2505. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the development schemes undertaken in the North-Eastern Frontier Agency; and

(b) the progress that has so far been made thereon?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Will the hon. Member refer to the answer given in reply to starred question No. 142 tabled by Shri Krishnacharya Joshi on the 18th November, 1954? As stated therein the development schemes comprised projects under the 5 Year Development Plan; the National Extension Blocks and Community Projects.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 49].

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what amount of money has been set apart in the Five Year Plan and how much of it has been spent so far?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: According to the Plan, a sum of Rs. 165 lakhs has been apportioned. This is in respect of agriculture and animal husbandry, forests, cottage industries, education, medical and public health. Besides, we have an Engineering plan and the amount allotted for this is: Communications.. Rs. 135 lakhs and building purposes Rs. 75 lakhs. The amount spent so far 1951-52 to 1953-54 is:

Agriculture and Animal husbandry	Rs. 16.64 lakhs;
Forests	Rs. 12.35 lakhs;
Cottage industries	Rs. 4.05 lakhs;
Education	Rs. 12.36 lakhs;
Medical and Public health	Rs. 17.41 lakhs.

The total so far spent is Rs. 62.81 lakhs. The expenditure with regard to the Engineering Plan is Rs. 78.54 lakhs for roads and buildings and Rs. 6.09 lakhs for Community Projects.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts are being made to enlist the voluntary co-operation of the people of this territory for their development ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Every effort is being made in order to ensure public co-operation for these development projects.

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know the number of community projects and national extensive service blocks in this area, and the places where they are located?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: A community project has been located at Passighat

in the Siang Division. The national extension block started in 1953 is at Namsang in the Tirap Frontier tract. Recently we have started another at Zero in the Subansiri Frontier Division.

Shrimati Khongmen: May I know whether Government intend to start community projects and national extension blocks in the interior areas?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The suggestion will surely be considered. But it will be considered in the light of the progress that we make in the existing community projects and development blocks.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether at certain stages of these development projects in the North East Frontier of Assam, the Government of Assam shall be taken into confidence by the Government of India?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: So far as these projects are concerned, they have nothing to do with the Government of Assam; and the finance is met by the Government of India.

Shri Amjad Ali: They will never be consulted?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: No.

Shri Amjad Ali: Will they never be consulted?

Pashmina WOOL

***2506. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of *Pashmina* wool or *Pasham* exported during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of *Pashmina* wool required by the handloom industry in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Statistics for *Pashmina* wool are not recorded separately in the Sea and Air Borne Trade Accounts.

(b) Precise information is not available.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know the total quantity of *Pashmina* lying with the dealers in Amritsar and other parts of India at present?

Shri Kanungo: It is reported that there has been an accumulation of about 1500 maunds in Punjab.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know whether Government are aware that the *Pashmina* dealers claim that they have stocks worth Rs. 25 lakhs lying with them, which the handloom industry has not been able to utilise? In view of these things, may I know what Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri Kanungo: Government have already allowed export of *Pashntina* of certain quantities to be certified by the district Officer in Punjab, and the Kashmir Government were asked to allow their export through their Director of Industries.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the difficult process involved in the sorting and cording of this article, do Government propose to set up any plant for the sorting and cording of this wool?

Shri Kanungo: Such proposals are not under consideration now.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know what measures Government are adopting to revive the *Pashmina* industry which had died down due to the high price of *Pashmina* during the last five or six years?

Shri Kanungo: There seems to be more *Pashmina* than is needed in our country, at present, before the prices went up high, and it was uneconomical to carry it our.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak rose.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no argument.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING

*2508. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the construction of the Supreme Court building so far;

(b) by what date the building is expected to be completed;

(c) the expenditure incurred on it so far; and

(d) the estimated cost of the construction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The foundations are nearing completion.

(b) End of 1957.

(c) About Rs. 65 lakhs.

(d) Rs. Forty-five lakhs.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether it is the intention of Government to sell any plots of land near the Supreme Court for residential purposes to advocates and their offices?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am afraid it will not be possible, because land in this locality is not available for that purpose.

NEWSPRINT

*2509. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 491 asked on 27th February, 1954 and state the progress of research on the production of newsprint from *Bagasse*?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, had conducted several experiments sometime back and came to the conclusion that printing paper could be manufactured from *bagasse* pulp mixed with 30 per cent. bamboo pulp. They have carried out further investigations in the direction of producing printing paper from *bagasse* at a cheaper rate and though the paper now produced by the Institute has a higher yield than by the earlier process, the capacity has not been upto the standard required for ordinary newsprint.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the process adopted in the USA has also been experimented here?

Shri Kanungo: Presumably the hon. Member means mechanical pulp. Mechanical pulp is to be utilised in the Nepa factory in Madhya Pradesh. No other proposal is before Government at the moment. But the Madras Government are considering the use of eucalyptus and wattle trees for purposes of mechanical pulp.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Are Government aware that *bagasse* dust as it comes in the process of manufacture is very harmful to the health of the individual? Have Government any information about that, or do Government propose to conduct any research in this regard also?

Shri Kanungo: We have no information about it.

RUBBER

*2510 **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to manufacture synthetic rubber and if so, the steps taken in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any import of synthetic rubber into this country?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, small quantities.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What was the value of that?

Shri Kanungo: For the exact value, I would ask for notice.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the country is self-sufficient in rubber goods and rubber?

Shri Kanungo: We are short of rubber.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the annual import?

Shri V. Muniswamy: May I know whether any research institutes are proposed to be started by Government?

Shri Kanungo: For what purpose?

Shri V. Muniswamy: For synthetic rubber.

Shri Kanungo: No, because we are short of rubber; and we produce a large quantity of raw rubber also.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government have examined the cost of production of synthetic rubber as well as raw rubber, and if so what the result is?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The question is not before us. Government have not yet applied their mind to this problem at all.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: By what quantity are we short of rubber in this country, and what quantity are we importing every year?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: We have been importing anywhere between 3,000 to 6,000 tons annually. Two years back it looked as if we will become self-sufficient, but it now looks that we will be needing imports progressively more and more. Probably in another five years we may have to import about 15,000 tons a year.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Gidwani.

Shri Gidwani: Question No. 2512.

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जे० के० भोंसले) : (क) २४,०००.....

Shri Gidwani: I have not put out the question in Hindi. I do not know how it is being answered in Hindi.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The original notice was in Hindi. You want the answer in English?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister address the Chair, and not the Member directly.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Shall I answer it in English or Hindi?

Mr. Speaker: English.

फरीदाबाद उपनगर

*२५१२. **श्री गिडवानी :** क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) फरीदाबाद उपनगर बस्ती के निवासियों की संख्या ;

(ख) उस उपनगर के निर्माण की प्रारम्भिक लागत ; और

(ग) वर्ष १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में इस उपनगर की व्यवस्था पर किया गया व्यय ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 24,000 persons.

(b) Rs. 295;91 lakhs.

(c) 1952-53 Rs. 20,96,565/-
1953-54 Rs. 31,78,823/-

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that a number of displaced persons from Faridabad township are brought to Delhi for working in the construction works, and if so, what is the amount spent daily on their transport from Faridabad to Delhi and back, and what are the amounts so far spent on that item alone?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have not got the break-up of the figures. But roughly there are about 1000 to 1200 persons brought to Delhi every day, and the annual expenditure was as follows:

1952-53 Rs. 1,68,265.

1953-54 Rs. 1,65,868.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether any industries were started in that colony? If so, whether they are running at present or whether they have been closed?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: 14 industries are working at the moment, and 12 more are in the process of finalisation.

Sardar Hukam Singh: About Rs. 3 crores have been spent, as we are told, on the original construction and about Rs. 1 crore has been sunk subsequently for the maintenance of that. May I know how many are getting employment in that colony just at present with this expenditure of Rs. 4 crores?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: The figure is roughly about 22,000, and for the remaining 2,000, we hope by the time we have industrialised the whole township, there will be no difficulty about their employment.

Shri Gidwani: What is the total cost of administration per year?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In 1952-53, Rs. 1,79,107 and in 1953-54, Rs. 3,64,812.

Extradition Treaties

*2516. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any extradition treaties were concluded between the Government of India and other countries during 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): None.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether we have entered into an extradition treaty with Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Chapter IV of the Indian Extradition Act 1903, which has been recognised as a part of the Fugitive Offenders' Act of 1881, governs extradition arrangements between India and the other countries in the Commonwealth, and that, I presume, is in relation to Pakistan also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that there was some correspondence on this subject with the Government of Pakistan sometime ago and that the replies received so far were not very very satisfactory?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, I am afraid it is true. This arrangement has so far proved unworkable in the case of Pakistan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the reply of the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, can I presume that there exists a treaty of extradition between the Governments of India and Pakistan?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The hon. Member presumes too much. We will have to wait and see.

شری چودھری محمد شفیع - کیا میں جان سکتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے آزاد ہونے سے پہلے اور ہندوستان کے آزاد ہونے کے بعد سے یہ ٹریٹیز کن کن ملکوں کے ساتھ کی گئی ہیں -

[**Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** May I know the names of the countries with whom India concluded such treaties before and after attaining independence?]

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: During 1953, a treaty of extradition between India and Nepal was signed on 2nd October 1953, and it came into force on 2nd November, 1953. We have under consideration arrangements with Burma, but nothing so far has been done.

CONTROL OF FLOODS (BRAHMAPUTRA)

*2517. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 264 on the 25th February, 1955 and state whether the Pakistan Government have accepted the suggestion of the Government of India for joint measures for the control of floods in the Brahmaputra?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): A reply is still awaited from the Government of Pakistan.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: In view of the fact that the Pakistan Government have not so far co-operated in the matter, what do the Government of India propose to do in controlling the Brahmaputra floods?

Shri Hathi: I do not think it would be correct to anticipate a negative reply.

Short Notice Question and Answer

SITUATION IN GOALPARA

S. N. Q. No. 9. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have sought military help to prevent any possible recurrence of trouble in Goalpara Distt.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the strength of the troops that have been detailed there in compliance with that request;

(d) whether it is a fact that by the 11th April, 1955, 3,000 people had crossed over into the State of West Bengal out of fear; and

(e) whether any relief has been given to the refugees.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I am giving a full and comprehensive answer, and perhaps voluntarily giving information more than that sought by the questioner.

The District of Goalpara in the State of Assam has been the subject of conflicting claims before the States Re-organisation Commission. Certain people feel that this District should be merged in the State of West Bngal, while others are of the view that it should continue to remain with Assam. During the first week of April 1955 a number of processions and meetings were organised to oppose the claim for the merger of the District with West Bengal. There were a few incidents like pelting of stones, pulling down of sign-boards and attacks on persons and shops mostly by hooligans at the time of the dispersal of the processions and meetings. Certain groups of persons had been intimidating Bengalee refugees from East Bengal who had settled down in isolated places in the interior of the District to leave. Some migration of Bengalee refugees to places such as Dhubri and across the State boundry into Cooch-Bihar and Alipur Duar was noticed and according to estimates 2,500 persons had migrated between the 9th and 13th April. Since a large number of Policemen were on duty in connection with the Local Board elections on the 9th of April, the State Government felt that the available Police Force might be insufficient to deal with trouble-makers and decided to call upon the Army authorities to stand by in aid of civil power. On the 12th of April, a request was made by the State Government for military assistance from the military headquarters located at Darjeeling. An Army officer was despatched by the military authorities to Dhubri to establish close contact with the local civil authorities. Two companies of infantry were alerted at Siliguri on the 12th April and one of them was moved to Cooch-Bihar so as to be readily available, at Goalpara should military assistance be actually required.

2. The State Government have taken stern measures against rowdy elements and intensive Police operations have been started throughout the District of Goalpara. By the 11th April six platoons of Policemen had been despatched to the affected areas. The latest reports received from the State Government indicate that the situation has almost returned to normal. Except for one minor incident on the 12th no incidents have been reported from anywhere in the District of Goalpara after the 9th of April. No person has been killed or seriously injured. 306 miscreants have been arrested and more than 100 cases have been registered. Re-inforcements of Armed Police have arrived from other parts of the State and confidence has been restored. The exodus of refugees has been halted and a large number have returned to their homes. The State Government have organised relief measures and Rs. 40,000 have been sanctioned for rendering immediate relief to the victims of the disturbances. A sum of Rs. one lakh has been sanctioned by the State Government for the issue of Rehabilitation loans and another sum of Rs. one lakh has been sanctioned by the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. Arrangements have been made for the prompt distribution of this relief. In view of the continued improvement in the situation the State Govt. informed the military authorities on the 15th April that the help asked for will not be required. No troops were actually moved to Goalpara District as it was not found necessary to utilise them.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the occurrence first began on the 1st April. May I know whether notices under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated? If so, when?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I imagine not; not on the 1st April.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the condition has come to normal. May I invite his attention to the report that appeared in various newspapers to the effect that the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, who visited the place, stated on the 19th of this month that the situation had not come to normal?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have received a report from the General Secretary and it does not seem to quite tally with what has appeared in the papers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Chair as well as the hon. Minister expressed deep concern over the matter. The Chief Minister of Assam and the Congress Head of Assam also expressed the same. May I know whether Government, due to those circumstances, is going to hold an impartial enquiry as the State Government and the Congress could not handle the matter?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will read out, with the permission of the Chair, the latest telegram received by me personally from the Chief Minister, leaving out irrelevant extracts:

> "Immediately on my arrival at Dhubri on 14th April, I consulted representatives of Bengalee community and other public men, and also Commissioner of Division and Inspector-General of Police who were there in the area moving under my direction. Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation and some other Ministers were also touring with me. I consulted local officers and Major Singh of Madras Regiment and Dutt Deputy Director Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau. It was the unanimous opinion that army should stand down as there was no necessity due to improvement in situation and arrival of sufficient reinforcement of armed police from outside district.
>
> The effect of my tour in the district and of other Ministers has been very good in restoring a peaceful atmosphere. Since return

from Shillong, I have also ordered immediate transfer of Superintendent of Police and a few subordinate officers to restore confidence among all sections of people, including minorities. They are being replaced by officers brought from other districts. Shri Menon being appointed Superintendent of Police. I am also posting another Superintendent of Police and other subordinate officers to speed up investigation cases. The Inspector-General of Police is in control. I am also putting an additional District Magistrate to try cases arising out of the disturbances. He will also hold judical enquiry into one complaint against police handed over to me at Bangaigaon and similar complaints that may have been made."

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it true that a section of the prominent leaders of workers of the area and also part of the Administration there was involved in this action? If so, do the Government propose to have any further enquiry apart from the telegram read out by the hon. Home Minister just now?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know whether the information volunteered by the questioner is correct. I have my doubts, but in view of the measures that possibly can be taken and that have already been launched by the Local Administration, it would hardly be fair to interfere with their work.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is the Government's information, if any, regarding the reports published in reputable newspapers that certain miscreants utilised the Muslim population of Goalpara against the East Bengal refugees and also that the police, quite for a period, remained indifferent to what was happening?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The matter concerns the State Government, and they have been issuing communiques from day to day. I believe every important question has been referred to and commented upon in those communiques.

Shri Barman: May I ask....

Mr. Speaker: I think we must understand the limitation of this question. Law and order is entirely a matter for the State Government, that is, the Assam Government here, and the Central Government comes in because a grave situation had arisen and military aid was asked for. Naturally, the situation was a matter of concern for all, but that does not justify going to the details of the Assam Administration.

Shri K. K. Basu: In this particular case....

Mr. Speaker: It is no use carrying on comments like that. The hon. Member should hear what the Chair has to say and then try to make his submission. This running commentary is a bad habit and an interference with the work of the Chair. I was saying that no further question should be asked because this question, as the hon. Minister pointed out, is the concern of the Assam Administration and we have no right to interfere with the autonomy of that Government or even to cast aspersion on the efficiency of that Government.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I was trying to know with regard to the military aid....

Mr. Speaker: I do not propose to allow any question.

Shri Barman: On the 21st April it was reported by P.T.I. that the Gauhati Offices of *Hindustan Standard* and *Amrit Bazar Patrika* were attacked by thirty persons and that glass-panes and other things were broken and mischief done.

Mr. Speaker: I do not see how this is relevant. It may be that newspapers may print anything and they may print it on the strength of the reports of their correspondents, which

are not necessarily as authentic as the reports of the officials.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

LAW COMMISSION

*2444. **Shri S. N. Das:**
Shri Keshavaiengar:
Shri Ibrahim:
Shri Thimmaiah:
Shri S.V.L. Narasimham:
Shri C. R. Chowdary:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the matter of the appointment and functioning of a Law Commission;

(b) the precise functions of this Commission; and

(c) the composition of the Commission and the immediate task that it will undertake?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

सेना में भर्ती

*२४४५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४-५५ में किन किन राज्यों से सब से अधिक संख्या में लोग सेना में भर्ती हुये ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): उन दस राज्यों के नाम, जिनमें से कि १ अप्रैल, १९५४ से २८ फरवरी, १९५५ तक सबसे अधिक संख्या में जवान सेना में (प्रादेशिक सेना सहित) भर्ती हुए, निम्नलिखित हैं :—

राज्य

१. पंजाब

२. उत्तर प्रदेश

३. बम्बई

४. मद्रास

५. पश्चिमी बंगाल

६. बिहार

७. राजस्थान

८. जम्मू और काश्मीर

९. त्रावनकोर-कोचीन

१०. पेप्सू

पुस्तकालयों को आर्थिक सहायता

*२४४६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुस्तकालयों को आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये कोई नियम हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे नियम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) तथा (ख). माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान "पांच साला योजना के अन्तर्गत शिक्षा विकास की योजनायें" नाम की पत्रिका के पृष्ठ २२ की ओर दिलाया जाता हैं, जिस की प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में मौजूद हैं।

TERRITORIAL ARMY

*2447. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the steps taken so far by Government to establish Territoral Army Units in Punjab?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): Several Territorial Army units have already been raised in the Punjab.

MERGER OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*2448. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees working in the Jammu and Kashmir Government Departments, now merged with the Central Government, will get all the facilities provided to Central Government employees;

(b) whether their pay has been regularised under the Central rules and

the same allowances as are applicable in the Central Government Offices, are being paid to them; and

(c) whether they are liable to be transferred to any part of the Indian Union?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) I do not know what exactly the Hon'ble Member means by facilities. The permanent employees of the Jammu and Kashmir Government who are now taken over by the Centre will be governed by the Central Civil Services (Part B States Transferred Employees) Rules, 1953, which were published in Part II, Section 3 of the Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1953.

(b) Permanent employees who elect the Central scales of pay and allowances etc. and are absorbed into Central Government service will be entitled to Central rates of pay and allowances from the date of their absorption. Until then they will be entitled to State rates of pay and allowances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Merit Scholarships

*2449. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the methods that are adopted to give wide publicity for the award of Merit Scholarships under the scheme of Merit Scholarships in Public Schools?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Press Notes explaining the scheme are issued by the Government of India whenever applications for scholarships under the scheme are invited or awards under it are made. State Governments are also requested to give such other publicity as may be necessary.

विदेश में प्रशिक्षण

*२४५०. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२७८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आस्ट्रिया की सरकार द्वारा व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण के लिये जो सुविधायें देने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है, उस के लिये व्यक्तियों का चुनाव हो गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें आस्ट्रिया में कितने समय तक प्रशिक्षण दिया जायगा ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ordnance Employees in Jammu and Kashmir

*2451. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the reasons for not recognizing the Jammu and Kashmir Unit of the All India Ordnance Employees' Union?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): The reason for not recognizing the Jammu and Kashmir Ordnance Employees Union is that the employees of Ordnance Depots located in Jammu and Kashmir are subject to the Army Act and are, as such, not permitted to be members of, or be associated in any way with, any trade union or labour union.

Estate Duty Act

*2452. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have passed resolutions under Article 252 (1) of the Constitution accepting in respect of agricultural land, the Estate Duty Act;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not passed such resolutions;

(c) whether any State has raised any objections to Government's letters to them in this behalf; and

(d) if so, their nature?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) All the States have not passed resolutions under Article 252(1) of the Constitution accepting, in respect of agricultural land, the Estate Duty Act.

(b) The States which have not so far passed the necessary resolution are, West Bengal, Mysore, Madras, Andhra and PEPSU.

(c) and (d). West Bengal has decided to have its own legislation on the subject, and Andhra wishes to defer consideration until it has watched the effects of other taxation measures undertaken by it. Other States are not expected to raise any objection.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

*2453. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) when the air-conditioning works of the National Archives commenced;

(b) how far the methods of cleaning, fumigating, repiaring and rehabilitating its records have been mechanised up-to-date;

(c) the sources from which the technical equipments have been procured and, at what cost; and

(d) the strength of technical staff appointed since 1949-50 in connection with the preservation and administration of its records scientifically?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 1954-55.

(b) Cleaning and fumigation methods nave been brought up-to-date. In regard to repair and rehabilitation. latest methods are being introduced.

(c) Mostly from U.S.A. at a cost of about Rs. 1,40,000/-.

(d) 44 (forty four).

SUPPLY OF NEWSPAPERS

*2454. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether newspapers are supplied free of cost to the Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Parlimentary Secretaries to Government; and

(b) if so, how much amount was spent in 1954-55 on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION

*2455. **Sardar Akarpuri:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the University Education Commission, which have been accepted and implemented by Government; and

(b) whether Government propose to recommend to the Delhi University to provide facilities for night classes in commercial subjects to shop assistants and small businessmen?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 50].

(b) No, Sir. The matter primarily concerns the Delhi University.

युद्ध सामग्री के कारखाने

*२४५६. श्री राम शरण : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार के अन्य विभागों और गैर-सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं के लिये १९५४ में युद्ध सामग्री के कारखानों द्वारा, सैनिक सामान को छोड़ कर, किस किस प्रकार का सामान बनाया गया ; और

(ख) इन चीजों को बेचने के लिये क्या तरीका अपनाया गया ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) सैनिक-सामग्री के कारखानों द्वारा, अन्य सरकारी विभागों और साधारण उपभोक्ताओं के लिये, मुख्यतः नीचे दिये गये प्रकार के सामान बनाये गये :---

१. शाट गन्स,

२. माइल्ड स्टील बिलेट्स,

३. स्प्रिंग स्टील बिलेट्स,

४. नांनफर्रस सामान,

५. स्टील कास्टिंग्ज,

६. सूती थैले,

७. चमड़े की चप्पलें,

८. कॉमिकल्स (एसीटोन, नाइट्रोसेलुलोज आदि),

९. जेनरल फॉर्जिंग्स, पुर्जे, मशीनिंग, आदि ।

(ख) शाट गन्स की बिक्री के लिये क्षेत्रों के आधार पर विक्रेता नियुक्त किये गये हैं । इस समय शाट गन्स के अतिरिक्त शेष वस्तुयें सरकारी विभागों या निजी व्यवसाय-संस्थाओं के निश्चित आदेश पर ही कारखानों में बनाई और बेची जाती हैं ।

समाज शिक्षा साहित्य

*२४५७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४-५५ में हिन्दी में समाज शिक्षा साहित्य के लेखकों को पारिश्रमिक के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): ७५२८ रुपया ।

Manipur State Jail

*2458. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure of Manipur State Jail in 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the items which have recorded an increase in the expenditure during 1954-55 as compared with that of 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The expenditure on the Manipur State Jail was Rs. 1,11,192 in 1953-54 and Rs. 1,11,703 in 1954-55.

(b) The increase is negligible.

Unemployment

*2459. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount given to the State of West Bengal during 1954-55 under the Scheme to Relieve Educated Unemployment?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 65,52,416.

आतिथ्य व्यय निधि

*२४६०. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४-५५ में "आतिथ्य व्यय निधि" में से विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिये कितनी राशि निश्चित की गई और उसमें से वस्तुतः कितनी राशि व्यय हुई, और

(ख) अगले वर्ष के लिये इस निधि के लिये कितनी राशि निश्चित की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) तथा (ख). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है । [परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५१].

Commissioned Officers

*2461. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of the Indian Commissioned Officers who have gone to Pakistan during the last three years separately after retirement from service?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): As far as the Government is aware, only one Indian Armed Forces officer has gone to Pakistan after retirement during the last three years. In this connection, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1766 on the 31st March 1955, on the floor of this House.

CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT

*2462. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the composition of the autonomous body that manages and controls the Canteen Stores Department;

(b) the authority that audits its accounts from year to year;

(c) whether a balance sheet of the accounts of this Department has ever been drawn up; and

(d) the amount of profit or loss that this Department made or incurred during the last four years from 1951 to 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 52].

MERGER OF STATES AND HOME MINISTRIES

*2463. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons retrenched consequent on the merger of the States Ministry with the Ministry of Home Affairs?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): None.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*2464. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the proportion of the total strength of Commissioned Officers in our Armed Forces that falls under the categories:—

(i) Short Service Officers;

(ii) Emergency Officers; and

(iii) Temporary;

(b) the tenure of office prescribed for each of these categories and the conditions under which their services are liable to be terminated; and

(c) the names of the categories which are eligible for pension?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 53].

LIBRARIES

*2465. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any proposal has been considered for the passing of a suitable Act by the Centre for the development, organisation, control and supervision of libraries in the country?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No.

U.P.S.C. EXAMINATION

*2466. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 239 on the 30th August, 1954 and state:

(a) the examinations which are being held now in Hindi and in the regional languages, besides English, by the Union Public Service Commission; and

(b) what is the programme for the future?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) English is at present the language for all the examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. For occasional recruitment to a few posts, however, for which knowledge of Hindi or regional languages is essential, the Commission hold a supplementary written examination.

(b) The matter is under consideration. I would invite the Hon'ble Member's attention to my reply to Shri T. S. A. Chettiar's question No. 1917 on the 5th April, 1955.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

*2467. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the amount of Rs. 84 crores has been transferred to the respective States as recommended by the first **Finance** Commission or is yet to be transferred or has been adjusted against the aid given to them for the implementation of the programmes under the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The State's share of Income-tax and Union Excise Duties and also the grants-in-aid, as recommended by the Finance Commission, are paid to the State Governments, annually in instalments. These are in addition to the assistance from the Centre to the States envisaged in the Plan.

ADDITIONAL POSTS

*2468. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some additional Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts have been created during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 in his Ministry to cope with the growing volume of work;

(b) whether these posts have been filled up; and

(c) if so, how the selection has been made?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, a great majority of them.

(c) Through the following channels:

(1) Union Public Service Commission.

(2) Ministry of Home Affairs.

(3) Departmental promotions.

(4) Employment Exchange or Open Market.

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*2469. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Emergency Commissioned Officers earmarked for release are given three month's notice prior to the date of release and granted war leave due to them;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of these officers who were ordered to be released with effect from the 1st October, 1951, were neither given any notice nor granted leave due to them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (c). There is no provision in the rules for giving three months' notice of release. It has, however, been the general practice since October, 1952 to give three month's notice prior to the date of release.

(b) The position regarding notice of release has already been explained in answer to part (a). So far as leave is concerned, it was normally given except in the case of those who were released on disciplinary grounds or other administrative grounds like inefficiency, etc.

राइफल क्लब

*२४७०. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २४ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से राइफल क्लबों और संघों को सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी गई ; और

(ख) उन क्लबों और संघों के द्वारा कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने राइफल और बन्दूक चलाने में दक्षता प्राप्त की है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) प्रश्न संख्या १६४६ के उत्तर में कही हुई सब सहायता १६४७ के बाद दी गई। इसके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित सहायता और दी गई है :—

(१) १६५५ में हुई तीसरी नेशनल शूटिंग चेम्पीयनशिप प्रतियोगिता के सम्बन्ध में नेशनल राइफल एसोसियेशन, इंडिया को १०,००० रुपये का अनुदान।

(२) एसोसियेशन को सेना द्वारा इस रूप में सहायता दी गई :— १६५२, १६५३ तथा १६५५ में हुई तीनों प्रतियोगिताओं में सैनिकों द्वारा प्रबन्ध तथा निरीक्षण, किराये की अदायगी पर सैनिक स्थान देने का आदेश, आर्डिनेंस फेक्टरियों द्वारा रियायती दरों पर शस्त्रों का देना, और सैनिक बन्दूक चलाने के क्षेत्रों का देना।

(ख) सरकार को यह सूचना देना संभव नहीं है, चूंकि सरकार को दक्षता प्राप्त करने के लिये विहित कोई परीक्षा की जानकारी नहीं है।

Water Precipitator

***2471. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a model of a "Water Precipitator" which is said to collect water from dry air was supplied by the Indian Scientific Liaison Officer, London;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether a full scale model has been prepared and tested at the National Physical Laboratory?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) April, 1952.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Escape of Indian Nationals to Pakistan

***2472. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who escaped to Pakistan after committing various offences in India during 1954; and

(b) the total number among them who were repatriated to India by Pakistan during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information in the matter.

Medical Officers

***2473: Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state what proportion of medical officers attached to our Armed Forces is comprised of Short Service Personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): 49·1 per cent. and 38 per cent. of the officers belonging to the Army Medical Corps and to the Army Dental Corps respectively are holding Short Service Regular Commissions.

Scholarships

***2474. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the total amount disbursed by way of scholarships during 1954-55?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 1,38,72,215-7-0.

Smuggling

***2475. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling of silver detected during the year 1954; and

(b) the action taken generally in such cases?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) In such cases, if the offence of smuggling is established, the silver is confiscated under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, and a personal penalty may also be imposed on the persons concerned. In cases of deliberate smuggling prosecutions are launched under Section 23 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Army Pensions

***2476. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, who have already been re-employed, when granted Emergency Commissions as Indian Commissioned Officers will receive pay and allowances and be eligible for retiring pension or gratuity as for regular Indian Commissioned officers; and

(b) if so, whether such officers are given the benefits of the New Pension Code?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Retired re-employed Viceroy's Commissioned Officers (now known as Junior Commissioned Officers) on being granted emergency commissions receive pay and allowances of their rank as emergency commissioned officers. They are, however, not eligible for retiring pension or gratuity as for regular Indian Commissioned Officers.

(b) Does not arise.

Indians in Canada

***2484. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the wives and children of Indians who have acquired Canadian nationality are allowed to go to Canada to settle down there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Under the terms of paragraph (ii) of the Immigration Agreement signed between the Governments of India and Canada in January, 1951, the wives and unmarried children under 21 years of age of Canadian citizens of Indian origin are allowed permanent admission to Canada, unrestricted by quota allocations. Restrictions are there only in cases of plural marriages which are not recognized under the Canadian laws.

Television

***2485. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to depute an officer of the A.I.R. to the United States of America to learn the engineering technique associated with the setting up of a television station in India.

(b) if so, when that officer is likely to be sent; and

(c) when a television station is expected to be set up in India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). A senior engineer of All India Radio has been sent on deputation to U.S.A. for training under the Point Four Programme. The schedule of training drawn up for him includes, besides other items, a study of the technical aspects of television systems in that country.

(c) The question of setting up an experimental television station in India will be taken up as part of the Second Five Year Plan.

Community Project Officers

***2489. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the officers who undergo training under the Community Projects Administration to serve in the Community Projects;

(b) the number of officers from Bihar State who have received such training so far; and

(c) the number of the trained officers who are employed outside the Community Project areas and the reasons of their being so employed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) It is presumed that the question relates to Block Development Officers. These officers, after training, are expected to be posted or reposted by the respective State Governments in Community Project areas or National Extension Service Blocks.

(b) 50.

(c) Two. One has been promoted as Assistant Development Commissioner and the other has been reverted to his parent department in the Co-operatives.

KHADI

*2492. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount given by the Central Government to Madras State as grant for Khadi development schemes in the year 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): Grants—Rs. 6,24,294-8-9

Loans—Rs. 2,14,000-0-0 through the agency of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

SHOW ROOMS ABROAD

*2499. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any statistics are maintained as to the number of visitors to Indian show-rooms abroad; and

(b) if so, the total number of visitors to these show-rooms in each of the years 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

BORDER RAID

*2500. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government regarding the reported violation of Indian territory by Pakistan nationals in Gajjal village recently; and

(b) if so, the reply received from the Pakistan Government in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A reply from the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

भाखड़ा नंगल परियोजना

*२५०३. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा परियोजना में उस भ्रष्टाचार को, जिस के सम्बन्ध में अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने भाषण के दौरान में उन्होंने संकेत किया था, रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ख) क्या १० लाख रुपये की हानि के सम्बन्ध में, जिस की उन्होंने चर्चा की थी, अपराधियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५४].

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मामलों की तहकीकात हो रही है.

(ग) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Coal

*2507. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government envisage an increase in the demand for coal during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the annual output of coal to meet that demand?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) An assessment of the increase in demand is in progress. It is however estimated that the demand may increase by more than a third during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(c) Schemes for increasing the annual output to meet the increased demand are being drawn up by the Coal Commissioner for the consideration of Government in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Handloom Products

*2511. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large stock of handloom products has accumulated in the emporia and sales department in the Madras State; and

(b) whether Government propose to start *Hundi* sales to clear the stocks?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. But Government do not consider the accumulations to be either large or serious as seasonal fluctuations in stocks have to be expected.

(b) Though the Government of India have not decided to start *Hundi* sales, other measures to ease the situation are under consideration.

Cement Factory in Punjab

*2513. **Shri R. P. Garg:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for assistance has been received by the Government of India from the Punjab Government for setting up a cement factory near Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). An application for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 has been received from the Punjab Government recently and is under examination at present.

Steel Plant

2514. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Report of the comparative examinations of the various sites made by the Soviet team of experts for the location of the Steel Plant?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): The Steel Plant Location Report submitted by the Soviet Experts is being treated as a confidential document and as such it is not now possible to lay it on the Table of the House.

सफाई के मजदूरों के लिये मकान

*२५१५. डा० सत्यवादी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन सफाई आदि के कामों में लगे हुए श्रमिकों (मेहतरों और सफाई के मजदूरों) की आवास समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये एक विशेष योजना स्वीकार कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). अभी यह फैसला नहीं किया गया है कि इस कार्य के लिये दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितना या कोई उपबन्ध किया जाय ।

वाणिज्य स्थान (एमपोरिया)

*२५१९. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) विदेशों में उन स्थानों की संख्या जहां भारत सरकार ने अभी तक वाणिज्य स्थान या शो रूम खोले हैं ,

(ख) उन पर होने वाला वार्षिक व्यय ,

(ग) क्या १९५५-५६ में किसी विदेश में कोई नया वाणिज्य स्थान खोलने का विचार है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५५].

Publications

*2519. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the books and pamphlets published by the Publications Division in 1954; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to supply the literature of the Publications Division to some individuals and public organisations at concessional rates?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Rs. 12,47,162/-/-.

(b) At present, a discount of 10 per cent is allowed to educational institutions and libraries. Certain special publications are also offered at concessional rates to Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislatures. The question of defining the scope of the concession is under consideration.

विदेशी फिल्मों के लिये भेजा गया धन

९४९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५४ में विदेशी फिल्मों के लिये भारत से विदेशों को कितनी राशि भेजी गयी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० डी० देशमुख): माननीय सदस्य जो बातें जानना चाहते हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

ब्रिटेन . .	१·०२ लाख रुपये
अमरिका . .	४३·११ लाख रुपये
जोड़ . .	४४·१३ लाख रुपये

National Plan Loan

494. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Bihar State to the National Plan Loan so far; and

(b) the amount paid to Bihar from the amount thus collected?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) the total amount of subscription to the National Plan Loan tendered in Bihar amounted to about **Rs. 1.13** crores.

(b) The arrangement was that State Governments would get an allocation from the National Plan Loan equal to the amount which they would have normally been able

to raise in the open market if they had approached the market independently. As Bihar had no programme for open market loan during 1954-55, no amount was paid to that State from the National Plan Loan.

FINANCE FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

950. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the recommendations of the Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India to examine the problem of finance for the private sector which have been accepted;

(b) the recommendations which have been rejected; and

(c) the recommendations which are still under the consideration of Government?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): The Statement is under preparation and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

पुस्तकालयों को आर्थिक सहायता

९५९. { श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री डी० सी० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिस में यह दिखाया गया हो कि १९५४-५५ में (३१ जनवरी, १९५५ तक) प्रत्येक राज्य के पुस्तकालयों को कितनी आर्थिक सहायता दी गई ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५६].

MINERAL DEPOSITS

952. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur visited by the geologists during 1953-54; and

(b) the nature of the reports submitted by them regarding the mineral deposits there?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 57].

GRANT TO BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

953. **Shri D. C. Sharma** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of grant given to the Banaras Hindu University for the last seven years, year-wise?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The following amounts of grant were given to the Banaras Hindu University during the last seven years:—

	Amount
	Rs.
1948-49	21,65,076
1949-50	24,22,798
1950-51	23,01,506
1951-52	37,90,000
1952-53	43,24,835
1953-54	40,08,512
1954-55	30,25,340

LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

954. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for Central loan received by Government from the displaced persons of Punjab in 1954;

(b) the number of cases in which Central loans have been given so far;

(c) the number of cases in which Central loans have been refused and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of cases still under consideration and the time that will be taken for their final disposal?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (d). The Rehabilitation Finance Administration stopped receiving loan applications after the 30th September, 1951. It is understood however that the State Government sent five loan applications from displaced persons of West Punjab to the Administration in the year 1954 which they had already received from the applicants before the 30th September, 1951 and were kept back by them for necessary enquiries etc. Out of these five applications three have been rejected and two are pending for consideration and, it is learnt, are likely to be disposed of by the end of this month. It is for the Rehabilitation Finance Administration which is a statutory corporate authority to decide such applications and it is not possible for Government to furnish particulars about individual applications.

KIDNAPPING CASES

955. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Amar Singh Damar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the increase or decrease in the incidence of kidnapping in the various States of India; and

(b) if so, the name of the State where the number of kidnapping cases was the highest during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 58].

(b) The number of kidnapping cases was the highest during the year 1954 in Uttar Pradesh.

SMUGGLING

956. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Choudhri Muhammed Shaffee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of smuggling from East Pakistan into India detected during 1954;

(b) the kinds and value of goods confiscated; and

(c) the amount realized as fines from the smugglers?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total number of cases of smuggling from East Pakistan into India detected during 1954 was 5,233.

(b) The total value of goods confiscated during that period was Rs. 7,51,140 and the principal goods involved were Gold, Silver, Betelnuts, Seeds (Coriander, Chandani and Cummin) and Watches.

(c) The total amount realized as fines including penalty during the period was Rs. 16,873/-.

SMUGGLING

957. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of smuggling from West Pakistan into India detected during 1954;

(b) the kinds and value of goods confiscated; and

(c) the amount realized as fines from the smugglers?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The total number of cases of smuggling from West Pakistan into India detected during 1954 was 641.

(b) The total value of goods confiscated during that period was Rs. 2,83,488 and the principal goods involved were Gold, Silver, Currency, Textiles, Animals, Charash and Opium.

(c) The total amount realized as fines including penalty during the period was Rs. 19,554.

LOAN FROM WORLD BANK

958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were made by India to the World Bank for loans during 1954; and

(b) how many of them were granted?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). During 1954 only one application was made for a loan of $10 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. The formal agreement with the Bank for the grant of this loan was executed on the 14th March, 1955.

An agreement with the Bank was also entered into on the 19th November, 1954 for a loan of $16·2 million to the Tata Hydro, Andhra and Tata Power Companies. Application for this loan was made to the Bank in 1953

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

959. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Cadet Corps Rifle Clubs that have been inaugurated in West Bengal and Orissa Circle in 1954-55;

(b) whether the Universities in West Bengal and Orissa have come forward with monetary aid for these clubs; and

(c) if so, the amount of aid that has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 6 in West Bengal and 5 in Orissa.

(b) Yes, in West Bengal.

(c) Rs. 800/-.

PROSECUTION OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

960. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions instituted during 1953 and 1954 (year-wise) by the Central Government against their officials for bribery, embezzlement, etc;

(b) how many of them resulted in conviction;

(c) the number of officials who were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted; and

(d) how many cases are pending investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 59].

(d) 230.

Ex-SERVICEMEN (PENSION & ALLOWANCES)

961. { Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: / Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to effect an increase in the pensions and other allowances paid to the *ex*-servicemen from Jammu and Kashmir State;

(b) the exact amount of increase in pensions and allowances proposed to be given and the total amount involved;

(c) when the said *ex*-servicemen will start getting the increased pensions and allowances; and

(d) whether similar benefits are proposed to be extended to *ex*-servicemen in other States?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 60]. giving—

(i) the range of service pensions proposed to be given at various stages and,

(ii) illustrative examples indicating the increases in disability and special family pension and children's allowance, in respect of personnel below officer rank.

Owing to the complexities of the rules, it is not possible to indicate the exact amount of increase for every individual category.

The proposed increases will involve an expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000 per annum approximately in respect of retirements, disablements or deaths, during the period from 1st September, 1949 to 31st December, 1954.

(c) The enhanced rates of pension will be granted with effect from the 1st June, 1953, or from the date from which a pension is admissible, whichever is later, and will be confined to cases where the pensioner is alive on the date of issue of the Government orders embodying the decision.

(d) No, Sir.

Customs Houses at Bombay and Calcutta

962. Shri Gidwani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees of all the four classes, separately, working in the Customs Houses at Bombay and Calcutta on the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) how many of them are confirmed quasi-permanent and temporary employees respectively?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 61].

Raja of Poonch

963. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raja of Poonch is in receipt of any privy purse;

(b) if so, the amount thereof;

(c) whether any allowance has been sanctioned to him lately;

(d) if so, how much, for what period and for what purpose; and

(e) whether there are any other cases in which such allowance has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No, since he is not a Ruler.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 1,200 per month for a period of three years with effect from the 1st February, 1954. It may be discontinued earlier if on a review of the position the Government of India consider this appropriate. The allowance has been given *ex-gratia* as a special case in consideration of the financial difficulties of the Raja in consequence of the incursion of raiders into Jammu and Kashmir.

(e) No.

एक मूर्ति का प्राप्त होना

९६४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुरादाबाद जिले की ठाकुरद्वारा तहसील में सुलतानपुर-दोस्त गांव के निकट एक प्राचीन मूर्ति प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) तथा (ख). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और बाद में सदन के सामने रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी

९६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के चलते-फिरते विभागों द्वारा १९५४ में दिल्ली नगर के किन किन भागों में पुस्तकें वितरित की गईं,

(ख) क्या १९५४ में दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी की चलती फिरती मोटर गाड़ी द्वारा दिल्ली के देहाती क्षेत्रों में किताबें दी गई थीं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) इस का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पैंसठवें परिशिष्ट १९, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६२].

(ख) हां।

(ग) १२,४४४।

Mica Mines

966. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mica mines in India and the names of the States where these are situated; and

(b) whether the production of Mica in India has increased or decreased since the termination of the Second World War?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 63].

Visits Officials Abroad

967. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number and designations of the Government officials who visited the U.S.A., U.K. and Western Europe in 1954-55;

(b) the purpose of such visits; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on each of them?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

छावनी बोर्ड

९६८. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अम्बाला, जालन्धर कसौली, और फिरोजपुर छावनी बोर्डों[1] में पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या उन के लिये रक्षित स्थानों की संख्या से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के लिये रक्षित स्थानों के बारे में जो नियम हैं वह यद्यपि छावनी बोर्डों[1] पर लागू नहीं होते, फिर भी उनमें से अधिकतर ने उन आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करना और १६ २/३ प्रत शत स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों के अभ्यर्थियों के लिये रक्षित रखना स्वीकार कर लिया है। अम्बाला, जालन्धर, कसौली और फिरोजपुर में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

छावनी का नाम	चतुर्थ श्रेणी के अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति कर्मचारी
अम्बाला	२०७	९	४ प्रतिशत
जालन्धर	१२६	८	५ ,,
कसौली	१७	२	१२ ,,
फिरोजपुर	८२	१	१ ,,

(ख) और (ग). कमी का कारण मुख्यतया अनुसूचित जातियों में से उपयुक्त अभ्यर्थियों का न मिलना है। भविष्य में भर्ती करते हुए इस कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

SETTLEMENT OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS

969. **Shri M. L. Agrawal:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, 1954-55, Volume I and state:

(a) whether the "certain persons" mentioned in line 11 on page 23 of the said Report are included in and are identical with persons mentioned in categories (i) and (ii) in lines 5 to 9 on the same page; and

(b) if not, how many such persons have been granted these liberal facilities of settling permanently in India since 1953?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) 302.

DISPLACED PERSONS

970. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban Displaced Persons from Mirpur, Poonch and Muzaffarabad (Jammu and Kashmir): and

(b) how many of them have been resetteled in various Sates of India including Jammu and Kashmir State so far?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Separate figures are not available.

THE EMBLEMS AND NAMES ACT

971. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which convictions were held under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, since it came into force; and

(b) the nature of the offences committed?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

MULBERRY PLANTATIONS

972. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the total acreage at present of the mulberry plantations in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of this area to the total area of arable land in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 64].

(b) :04 approximately.

VISAS

973. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Nationals who went to Pakistan on short term visas during 1954; and

(b) the number of Pakistan Nationals who came to India on short term visas during the above period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) 6,72,342.

(b) 11,41,508.

BLOCKED ASSETS

974. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 465 asked on the 27th February, 1954 and state the value of blocked Japanese assets in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): About Rs. 2 crores.

PEPPER

975. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production and consumption of black pepper in India during the period 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the quantity and value thereof exported during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Production during 1953-54 was estimated at 22,000 tons. Data for 1954-55 is not yet available. Precise information about consumption is not available. Consumption of black pepper in the country was, however, estimated by the Spices Enquiry Committee to be about 5,000 tons per year.

(b) 12,750 tons valued at Rs. 1287 lakhs were exported in 1953-54 and 12,390 tons valued at Rs. 643 lakhs in 1954-55 (April-February).

URANIUM DEPOSITS

976. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of awards given so far for discovering new deposits of Uranium; and

(b) what was the amount of the highest award?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Nil.

GRANT TO PUNJAB

977. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount that has been allocated to Punjab for Community Project Development and National Extension Blocks for the year 1954-55;

(b) the amount spent to-date on the various Projects Schemes; and

(c) the amount of voluntary contributions, if any, received either in kind or in cash?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 1;86 crores.

(b) Rs. 2·00 crores. } Upto 31st
(c) Rs. 1·85 crores. } March, 1955.

ROURKELA STEEL PLANT

976. { Shri D. C. Sharma: Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Shri Niranjan Jena:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work in the construction of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress is much behind the schedule;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check further delay?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 65].

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

TYPEWRITERS

979. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of typewriters imported during 1954-55?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): About 7,400 complete typewriters were imported during the period April 1954 to February, 1955.

INDIANS IN CANADA

980. Shri Ibrahim: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians who have their permanent residence

in Canada finds it very difficult to get husbands for their daughters due to the restrictive policy of the Government of Canada on the entry of Indians into that country;

(b) whether Government have made any representation in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Government are aware that, in a memorandum presented last September to the Prime Minister of Canada, on behalf of the Indian community there, some Canadians of Indian origin have sought the admission into Canada, *outside the annual quota* of young Indians for the immediate purpose of marrying girls of Indian racial origin legally resident in Canada;

(b) and (c). Government of India have made no formal representation in the matter.

MID-DAY MEALS TO CHILDREN

981. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to privide mid-day meal to children of the community project areas' schools has been prepared;

(b) if so, when that scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the cost involved in implementing that scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). No scheme regarding provision of mid-day meals to school children in the Community Project areas has been suggested by the Community Projects Administration for adoption in the States. The Bombay Government have, however recently sanctioned, a scheme for the provision of mid-day meals to Katkari, Thakur and Hill Tribe children attending primary schools in the Karjat-Khalapur area of the Thana-Colaba Community Project. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 30,000 for a period of 1½ years ending 30th September, 1956.

ROCK SALT

982. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the total quantity of rock salt imported from Nepal into India from 1947 to the end of 1954?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): There has been no import of rock salt into India from Nepal during the period mentioned.

"THE MARCH OF INDIA"

983. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the magazine "The March of India" has been banned by the Union of South Africa; and

(b) if so, from what date?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). There is no authoritative information available.

EXPORT OF MONKEYS

985. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from U.K. and U.S.A. for revoking the ban on monkeys' export;

(b) if so, the grounds stated in those representations for revoking the ban; and

(c) the number of monkeys which have been allowed to be exported from India since the imposition of the ban?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received that monkeys are required for medical research pur-

poses especially in connection with research for the production of Poliomyelitis.

(c) Permission to export 8,100 monkeys has been given upto 22nd April, 1955.

HANDLOOMS

986. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Co-operative Societies set up by each State Government for the development of hand-loom industry;

(b) their number in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the total increase in the output of handloom cloth during 1954-55 over that of 1953-54; and

(d) the method of calculation adopted by Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 66].

(c) The production of handloom cloth for 1954-55 is not yet available. The increase in output of handloom cloth during 1954 is 118:21 million yards more than of 1953.

(d) The production of handloom cloth is estimated on the basis that 76 per cent. of the total quantity of yarn delivered by the mills goes for the production of handloom cloth. According to an established formula, a pound of yarn gives 4½ yards of handloom cloth.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN ORISSA

987. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have submitted any schemes for the development of the following rural industries during the year 1954-55:—

(i) Development of *Khadi*,

(ii) Village oil Industry,

(iii) Hand-pounding of rice

(iv) Palm *Gur* Industry,

(v) *Gur* and *Khandsari*,

(vi) Bee keeping,

(vii) Hand-made paper,

(viii) Village leather Industry,

(ix) Cottage Match Industry,

(x) Soap-making with non-edible oils,

(xi) Handloom Industry, and

(xii) Handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned either by way of loan or otherwise, under each scheme?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following funds were sanctioned to the State Government of Orissa during 1954-55:—

	Grants	*Loans*
(I) *Khadi & Village Industries*		
(i) Handpounding of rice	Rs. 50,000,	Rs. 50,000.
(ii) Palm *Gur*	Rs. 22,100	..

Funds for the development of Khadi and Village Industries are also placed at the disposal of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board for disbursement to co-operative societies and other institutions throughout the country and the following funds have been disbursed to these institutions in Orissa State during 1954-55 by the Khadi and Village Industries Board direct:—

	Grants	*Loans*
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Khadi	1,15,013	19,600
(ii) Village Oil Industry	6,500	2,000
(iii) Bee-keeping	5,090	..
(iv) Leather	2,000	2,720
(v) Soap-making	17,750	37,750

(II) *Handicrafts*

	Grants	*Loans*
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Development of village crafts through standardised production by organised centres	14,162	60,000
(ii) Development of brass and bell metal industry	39,570	
(iii) Experimenting in raw materials	7,000	..

(III) *Handloom Industry*

(i) Financing the share capital of weavers		90,000
(ii) Working capital for cooperative societies of weavers	..	6,00,000
(iii) Opening of 12 sales depots	28,272	
(iv) Conversion of 2,000 throw shuttle into fly-shuttle looms	50,000	
(v) Provision of take-up motion attachments to 1,000 looms	50,000	
(vi) Setting up of pattern-making factories	13,852	
vii) Publicity and Propaganda	5,000	
(viii) Organisational expenses	13,480	
(ix) Standardisation of handloom fabrics	40,112	
(x) Setting up of 4 pattern-making factories	27,704	
(xi) Establishment of 2 Cottage Dyeing units	13,696	
(xii) Additional Pattern-making Factory	13,776	..
(xiii) Supply of 40 Warping drums	9,000	..
(xiv) Supply of 5,000 sets of varnished healds	1,00,000	
(xv) Supply of 5,000 standard reeds	50,000	
(xvi) Supply of Slays	25,000	
(xvii) Supply of 40 Jacquards	6,000	
(xviii) Supply of 15 Self-leasing Vertical Warping Machines	7,500	
(xix) Supply of 40 Cross-border Dobbies	2,000	..
(xx) Working capital for the purchase of cloth for sale through 2 mobile vans		40,000
(xxi) Supply of 40 Jacquards		6,000
(xxii) Expenditure on six demonstration parties for weaving and dyeing	36,864	

MACHKUND PROJECT

988. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1018 on 16th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether any points at issue in the revision of the cost of the Machkund Project have been referred to the Government of India for arbitration; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिजली

९८६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन:** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ४ मई, १९५४ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२१५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उस योजना के सम्बन्ध में जो कि छोटे विद्युत संयंत्रों के लगाने और छोटे कस्बों को बिजली देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भेजी थी, कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) व्यवसाय प्राप्ति के अवसरों की वृद्धि के निमित्त, विद्युत शक्ति की सुविधाओं के विस्तार की योजना के अन्तर्गत, योजना आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रान्त में छोटे कस्बों तथा गांवों

के विद्युतीकरण की निम्नलिखित योजनाओं को वर्तमान योजना की अवधि में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए २३५ लाख रुपये का ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव किया था।

योजना का नाम	स्वीकृत राशि (लाख रुपये में)
१. काल्पी-जालौन, औरई, फतेहपुर और बिन्दकी का विद्युतीकरण	६०.००
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उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्तावित ऋण स्वीकार कर लिया है।

२. ऋण स्वीकृत होने के समय ब्याज की जो दर प्रचलित होगी उसी दर के अनुसार ब्याज लगेगा, पहले पांच वर्षों में केवल ब्याज देना होगा, तदुनन्तर मूल तथा ब्याज २५ समान प्रभागों में देना होगा। इन योजनाओं पर जो खर्चा वर्तमान योजना की अवधि में नहीं हो सकेगा, उस पर योजना आयोग द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना से सम्बन्धित खर्चे के साथ साथ विचार करेगा।

३. राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए १९५४-५५ के व्यय के आगणन के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को प्रागुल्लिखित योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए साढ़े चार प्रति शत ब्याज की दर पर १० लाख रुपया ऋण दे चुकी है।

Supply of Water

990. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cusecs of water per thousand acres of land that will be supplied by the different major irrigation projects under construction by the Central Government;

(b) the amount of betterment levy that will be charged on each acre of land that will be irrigated by these projects; and

(c) the reasons for the difference in charges etc., if any?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Hirakud Dam Project; Average 8 3/4 cusecs per thousand acres.

(b) Rs. 75/- per acre, if paid in lump sum Rs. 100/- per acre, if paid in 11 instalments.

(c) Does not arise as the Hirakud Dam Project is the only project under construction by the Central Government.

Supply of Passenger Flates

991. Shri Tushar Chatterjea: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 235 on 12th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the accepted tender of Messrs. People's Engineering and Motor Works Limited for supply of passenger flats was the lowest; and

(b) how it compared with other tenders?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No Sir.

(b) The contract was placed with M/s. Peoples' Engineering and Motor Works Ltd., the second lowest tenderer, **at Rs. 6,83,000/- per flat as** against **Rs. 6,75,000/- per flat quoted** by M/s. Calcutta (E. & M) Engineering Ltd., Calcutta. The contract was placed with the former firm on the basis of the reports of technical officers about past performance of this type of work and because the latter firm were not registered with the Directorate General, Supplies & Disposals.

SALT

993. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the form in which the Zonal Scheme of salt continued in 1954 with special reference to Bihar; and

(b) the form in which it is likely to continue in 1955?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 67].

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Questions & Debates Section
Room No. 135
Dated 10.12.2014

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Friday, 22nd April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See part I*)

12-07 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PRESIDENT'S ACTS *re* ANDHRA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Acts, under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Andhra State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1954:

(i) The Madras Entertainments Tax (Andhra Amendment) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 2 of 1955). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-140/55.]

(ii) The Andhra Requisitioning of Buildings (Amendment) Act, 1955. (President's Act No. 3 of 1955). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—141/55].

(iii) The Andhra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1955 (President's Act No. 4 of 1955). [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-142/55.]

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN AIR CRAFT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, a copy of the Ministry of Communications Notification No. 10-A/74-53, dated the 12th October, 1954, together with an Explanatory Note, making certain further amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—143/55].

AMENDMENT TO TEA RULES

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 656, dated the 19th March 1955 making certain amendment to the Tea Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—144/55].

AMENDMENT TO ESTATE DUTY RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 85 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 5, dated the 6th April, 1955 making certain further amendment to the Estate Duty Rules, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S—145/55].

DECLARATIONS OF EXEMPTION UNDER REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): On behalf of the Deputy Minister of Home

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Affairs, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Declarations of Exemptions under the proviso to section 6 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, namely:

(1) 1/63/54-F.I., dated the 15th December, 1954 (2 Declarations)
(2) 1/66/54-F.I., dated the 6th January, 1955 (1 Declaration)
(3) 1/67/54-F.I., dated the 29th December, 1954 (3 Declarations)
(4) 1/1/55-F.I., dated the 31st January, 1955 (1 Declaration)
(5) 1/4/55-F.I., dated the 15th February, 1955 (2 Declarations)
(6) 1/5/55-F.I., dated the 22nd January, 1955 (3 Declarations)
(7) 1/7/55-F.I., dated the 27th January, 1955 (2 Declarations)
(8) 1/9/55-F.I., dated the 7th February, 1955 (10 Declarations)
(9) 1/10/55-F.I., dated the 15th February, 1955 (3 Declarations)
(10) 1/11/55-F.I., dated the 5th February, 1955 (1 Declaration)
(11) 1/13/55-F.I., dated the 15th February, 1955 (2 Declarations)
(12) 1/18/55-F.I., dated the 1st March, 1955 (1 Declaration)
(13) 1/21/54-F.I., dated the 1st March, 1955 (1 Declaration)

[Placed in Library. See No. S—146/55.]

REPLIES TO MEMORANDA OF MEMBERS RE-DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1955-56—RAILWAYS

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of certain statements containing replies to certain memoranda received from Members in connection with Demands for Grants for 1955-56—Railways. *[See* Appendix XI, annexure No. 68].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th April, 1955, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th April, 1955."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to present the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY ARMY WORKSHOP MEN AT KIRKEE

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The situation arising out of the tool-down strike of more than 1,300 army workshop men of 512 Command Workshop, Kirkee, on 12-4-1955.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): The facts relating to the strike of 512 Command Workshop, Kirkee, to which Sarvashri A. K. Gopalan, K. Ananda Nambiar and T. B. Vittal Rao have drawn attention are as follows:

The wages of workmen in respect of the month of March 1955 in this workshop were disbursed on the 7th of April. Due to unavoidable reasons payment could not be made to about 140 persons out of a total of 1843 within the working hours. The paying officer advised the employees, who could not be paid during working hours, that in case they were not willing to stay on after working hours to receive payment their pay would be disbursed to them on the next working day, *i.e.*, on the 9th of April, the 8th of April being a holiday. Under Section 5(1) (b) of the Payment of Wages Act, wages in respect of industrial establishments are required to be paid not later than the 10th of the month, so that the request of the paying officer that those who were not willing to receive their wages on the 7th after working hours might do so on the 9th was perfectly legitimate. On this request being made one of the civilian employees started instigating the other employees by shouting that no one should take their pay and that he would see why payment could not be made earlier and other words to that effect. He led them towards the pay table on which approximately Rs. 25,000/- were kept for payment. At this stage, a military officer, who was standing nearby, was requested by the paying officer to intervene in the interest of the security of the cash. The military officer stopped the civilian, who had been instigating the other employees, from leading those employees to the pay table. The officer, however, advised the workers either to receive their pay or to disperse. On his advice approximately 117 employees received their pay and the remaining 23 were paid on the 9th of April 1955. On the 9th April the civilian employee, who had instigated the other workers not to receive their pay, was served with a charge-sheet by the Commandant for instigating the employees not to receive pay and misbehaving in a rowdy manner and endangering the security of cash to the value of Rs. 25,000/- approximately.

No representation or notice from the Association of Civilian Employees of 512 Command Workshop was received in respect of this matter, but on the 12th morning at 8 A.M. 894 industrial and 39 non-industrial employees out of a total of 1,128 industrial and 309 non-industrial employees respectively, who came inside the workshop, collected opposite the Commandant's office instead of going to their respective sections and commenced a sit-down strike. They demanded that the charge-sheet against the civilian, who had instigated the other workers, should be withdrawn. The officiating Commandant explained the circumstances in which the charge-sheet had been issued and assured the employees that due justice would be done in dealing with the case. The employees, however, did not return to their respective sections and the sit-down strike continued.

The Conciliation Officer (Central) Bombay was contacted on the telephone and conciliation proceedings started on the 13th April 1955. The Conciliation Officer, the administrative authorities of the workshop and the representatives of the 512 Command Workshop Civilian Employees Union participated in the discussions. The Conciliation Officer suggested that the question of charge-sheeting the civilian should be referred to the Negotiating Machinery for the settlement of disputes, at the unit level and that a Court of Inquiry should be held to enquire into the allegations that a civilian worker was man-handled. The administrative authorities agreed to these suggestions of the Conciliation Officer, but the Union officials did not. On the 14th April, the Union officials said that they agreed to the suggestions of the Conciliation Officer, but the workers continued the sit-down strike. On the 15th of April, the Union officials stated that the workers would discontinue the strike with effect from the 16th April. Informa-

[Dr. Katju]

tion has been received that the strike was called off on the 16th morning.

The meeting of the Negotiating Machinery which was fixed for the 19th April 1955 could not be held on that date, as the Commandant was sick in quarters. This meeting is being held today. The Court of Inquiry to investigate the allegations of manhandling the civilian worker assembled on the 16th April and is in progress.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I announced day before yesterday that the House would sit on the 6th May 1955. I understand that the 6th May will be observed as a public holiday instead of the 5th May on account of Budha Purnima. The House will, therefore, sit on the 5th May.

FINANCE BILL—*Concld.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the clauses of the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1955-56.

Clauses 2 to 30 have been adopted. I will now put the Schedules 1 to 4, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): There are amendments to the First Schedule. Those amendments should be allowed to be moved.

Mr. Speaker: Is it suggested that I should take the Schedules by themselves and then clause 1?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The First Schedule should be taken separately.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): There are some official amendments to the Second Schedule also.

Mr. Speaker: I want to know whether it is desired to take the votes separately. Shall I take the Schedules also separately?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: First the amendments will have to be voted upon.

Mr. Speaker: I might point out that out of the time allotted for the clause-by-clause consideration, we have now only about 30 minutes at our disposal. But there is one hour for the third reading stage. If it is the desire of the House to have a longer period for the consideration of the clauses we can do that, provided the third reading is curtailed.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The third reading should have one hour reserved for it.

Mr. Speaker: That is reserved. I just pointed out what the allocation of time has been.

First Schedule

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

(1) In page 22,

for lines 27 to 30, *substitute*:

"A. (i) In the case of every individual who is married,—

	Rate	*Surcharge*
1. On the first Rs. 2,000 of total income	Nil	Nil

(ii) In the case of every Hindu undivided family,—

1A. On the first amount obtained my multiplying the number of coparceners by the amount of Rs. 2,000 of total income.	Nil	Nil"

(2) (i) In page 22, lines 27 and 28, *omit* "and every Hindu undivided family"; and

(ii) In pages 23 to 25,

omit all other references and provisions relating to Hindu undivided family from Part I.

(3) In page 22, lines 41 and 42,

for "Three annas and three pies" *substitute* "Two annas and nine pies".

(4) In page 23, lines 16 and 17,

for "Three annas and three pies" substitute "Two annas and nine pies".

(5) In page 23,

(i) *after* line 44, *adds*

"(c) at least six members entitled to partition ... ... 21,000".

(ii) line 47, *add* at the end:

"and in the case referred to in sub-clause (c) none of the minimum number of six members".

(6) In page 24,

after line 26, *add*:

"*Explanation II*—In the case of every Hindu undivided family only the income surplus to the exemption amount specified in sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (b) of the limit mentioned in the Proviso to Part I A shall be liable to tax on the basis of Rates of Income-tax indicated in Part I A in respect of families answering the descriptions mentioned in sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (b) respectively."

(7) In page 26, line 3,

omit "Hindu undivided family".

(8) In page 26,

(i) line 3, *omit* "Hindu undivided family"; and

(ii) *after* line 27, *inserts*

	Rate	Surcharge
"AA. In the case of Hindu undivided family which at the end of the previous year had—		
(a) at least two members entitled to claim partition,		
1. On the first Rs. 40,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
(b) at least four members entitled to claim partition,		
1A. On the first Rs. 60,000 of total income .	Nil	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income .	One anna in the rupee.	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income .	Three annas in the rupee.	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
4. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	Five annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
5. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	Six annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
6. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income .	Seven annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
7. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income .	Eight annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
8. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income .	Nine annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
9. On the balance of total income . . .	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.	Ditto.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Provided that in the case referred to in sub-clause (a) none of the members and in the case referred to in sub-clause (b) none of the minimum number of four members—

(a) is less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) is lineally descended from another member or along with another member is lineally descended from any other living member of the family not entitled to claim partition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the *Mitakshara* law, a son shall be deemd to be entitled to claim partition of the coparcenary property against his father or grandfather, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary."

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are now before the House for discussion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The last two amendments relate to Part II of the First Schedule and the rest relate to Part I. In regard to the First Schedule, I beg to submit that it relates to a Hindu joint family and individuals. In the Hindu joint family, the position as it now exists, is that a new amendment has been made which did not appear in the previous Finance Bills. The new amendment relates to B of Part I of the First Schedule on page 23 of the Bill relating to families.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The only difference that has now been made is that if a Hindu joint family has more than four members entitled to partition, in that case, the amount of exemption will be to the extent of Rs. 12,600. Families having an income of less than Rs. 12,600 will not be taxed. Similarly, some sort of concession has been given in regard to the limit in respect of insurance.

My humble submission is this. We thought all this time that the taxation Enquiry Commission's report would deal with the question *in extenso* and would finally decide the question. Since 1886 the Hindu joint family has been treated like an ordinary individual, which means that the first axiom, namely, that the whole is greater than the part, has been departed from. It is quite clear that a family is certainly bigger than an individual. There can be no Hindu joint family unless—there are two members, which means clearly that two or more members will have to pay the same amount of tax as one individual. So, the violation of this obvious thing is certainly implicit in the taxation of the Hindu joint family. In 1928, I submitted to the House that this was a very unjust provision, and since then we have been fighting this issue. In 1928, when I came to this House, in regard to super-tax the position was that the Hindu joint families were taxed if they had an income of more than Rs. 75,000, whereas in the case of the individuals they were taxed if the income was more than Rs. 50,000. This was a distinction then. Later, in the business profits tax and other taxes also, this distinction was kept up. In regard to the business profits tax the amount of exemption was Rs. 1 lakh for individuals and Rs. 2 lakhs for the Hindu joint family.

In 1949, Dr. John Mathai, who was then the Finance Minister, made an innovation. Previously the exemption limit for the Hindu joint family and the individual was the same, but in 1949, the then Finance Minister changed it, and then the amount to which the Hindu joint family could be charged was raised a bit. The next year, it was further improved. At present the position is that the limit is Rs. 8,400 for a Hindu joint family whereas for the individual it was Rs. 4,200 Now, this will be a limit of Rs. 8,400 or Rs. 12,600 according

to the number of members who are entitled to partition in the Hindu joint family. This is the only innovation now.

My humble submission is that our hopes have been blasted because the Taxation Enquiry Commission did not enter into the question in great detail and did not give the thought which was due to it in an ample manner. It so appears that the Taxation Enquiry Commission came to the conclusion ultimately that it is premature to decide on this question. They went into the matter rather in a laconic way and they ultimately said at page 118 of their report—(Vol. II), thus:

> "In coming to the conclusion that it would be inexpedient to make any far-reaching changes in the tax treatment of the Hindu undivided family at the present moment, we have also been influenced by the fact the Hindu Code Bill is pending before the Parliament, and that, when it is passed into law, it is likely to effect radical changes in the legal and social frame-work of the Hindu joint family system, the full extent of which cannot now be foreseen. Whatever changes may be made in the meantime can, therefore, only be in the nature of an interim measure, for which we see no justification".

From it, it follows that according to their own saying or showing, they did not go fully into this matter and deferred it to some other day.

I may just point out to the House that as a matter of fact, the Estate Duty Act was also postponed for a good length of time on the plea that it was difficult to fit the Hindu joint family system into the framework of the Act, because the problems regarding the Hindu joint family were quite distinct and at the same time complicated. At the same time, this House did pass an Act and ultimately though the Hindu Code Bill was not passed, though the Hindu joint family was not dissolved for ever, yet they came to the conclusion that for this purpose they have justified in accepting a legal fiction. That very legal fiction which was utilised for the purposes of the Estate Duty Act can very well be fitted into the framework of the Income-tax Act. In the Estate Duty Act it was held that at the time of the death, the estate will be treated as if a partition had been made and on the basis of that fiction, whatever wealth he was entitled to will be taken into consideration and he will be taxed accordingly. Now, there is no difficulty whatsoever in adopting this fiction in regard to the income of the Hindu joint family. It appears that the Taxation Enquiry Commission did not take into consideration this fact. On the contrary, they dismissed the whole thing by saying that we shall have to resort to a legal fiction. They did not consider then that the legal fiction having been adopted for the estate duty could very well be applied here also. The House was committed to the legal fiction and now logically there was no obstacle or objection to project that legal fiction into the Income-tax Act. But this was not—this was never—gone into and they failed to consider it.

My submission is that their conclusion which they have come to is neither fair nor just. This is a case in which they did not exercise their mind. It follows from it, according to me, that it will be very, very long before this department will take the affairs of the Hindu joint family into their consideration.

Previously, at the time of every Finance Bill, I used to raise this question and the Finance Minister, at all those times,—not once, not twice, but many times—admitted the hardship to Hindu joint family, and said this is a question which was too difficult to be handled at that time, that is, when the Finance Bill was considered, though all of them admitted the hardship of the joint

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Hindu family. As a matter of fact, it is a matter of rupees, annas and pies and no Finance Minister has got the courage to say that though the taxation is unjust, yet they should not do justice to this cause, to the joint Hindu family. My difficulty is, I do not know by which time this question of the Hindu Code Bill will be decided, and at the same time, according to me, it is now not necessary to decide the question of the Hindu joint family and the Hindu Code, because, since they have adopted this fiction in regard to the Estate Duty Act, there is no difficulty whatsoever in extending that fiction, to the Income-tax Act and doing justice to the Hindu joint family. Therefore, this plea of the Taxation Enquiry Commission as well as the plea of the hon. Minister who spoke in reply to me at the time of the general discussion of the Budget, is not fair. I would like the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry to take the matter into consideration just now and decide on it finally. It is not known when the question of the Hindu joint family will be decided finally. Or, if their view is that this question cannot be raised at this stage, let them say so finally and let them say that they would go into the question after some time.

I made an application to the President for being allowed to bring in a Bill so that the Hindu joint family could be taken away from the category of the income-tax assessees. But even that request of mine was not granted. It means that the Ministry is behaving rather despotically. They would not allow a Bill to be brought in the House. They will not themselves discuss it. They will always defer it, till Doomsday, because it is a fiscal matter and they want money. This is not the right way of settling things. I would like the House to kindly consider the matter from a dispassionate point of view and decide this question as it arises.

Today I have proposed that the words "Hindu undivided family" may be taken away from the First and Second Schedules. This is my first amendment. I think they would not agree to it. But this is a just amendment. After all, every individual will have to be taxed and can be taxed without having reference to the Hindu joint family. It can be found out by mere arithmetic what his share in the income is. If the income of the family is ten thousand rupees and there are two members, what is the difficulty in saying that each one is entitled to five thousand rupees? In a Hindu joint family, there is co-operative effort, every person is entitled to a share even though the member may not have contributed anything. This is *Mitakshara*. What about *Dayabagha* in which all the incidence of property is quite different from *Mitakshara*? In a *Dayabagha* family even the shares of coparceners are ascertained and fixed. There is no reason why this question should be shelved in this manner. This is my first amendment that from both these Schedules the words "Hindu undivided family" should be taken away.

Then I submit there are several ways in which justice can be done to the Hindu joint family even if they want to tax it as a Hindu joint family. The amount of income can be distributed over the number of coparceners and the share of each one can be determined. It is done at the time of Estate Duty. It can be done for Income-tax also. What is the difficulty?. If they think it is difficult, they can do like this. In regard to the first exemption slab of two thousand rupees, which is as a matter of fact a slab of alimony, I should say—every person spends it—for every coparcener they can make an exemption of two thousand rupees in the first instance and do justice to every Hindu joint family, thereby multiplying the number of coparceners by two thousand and taking away that amount.

The present position is anomalous. I do not understand the logic of the Government when they treat all the Hindu undivided families in one class. They think that if a set of families which earn less than Rs. 8,400 are given a sort of exemption, if they are not taxed, they are favouring the entire Hindu undivided families. The Hindu undivided family in Bengal, in Madras, in Assam, everywhere is a separate entity. It has a separate existence. It has no relation with any other families in any province or city. Every family is an entity in itself. Suppose a Hindu undivided family in Bengal or Madras is helped to that extent and upto Rs. 8,400 it is not taxed, it does not follow that any other family is thereby benefited.

In the first instance I would ask the Finance Minister if he can tell me what is the concession. If there are two earning members in a partnership, if there are two partners in any Muslim, Christian or Buddhist family, then if their income is joint, it cannot be taxed unless it is beyond Rs. 8,400. It is no concession. What is the concession? The concession is because they want that even the minor member, or any other member whosoever, unless he is qualified under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, would be regarded as a coparcener. Therefore they say they have made a concession. It is no concession. Any family which consists of two members, any other family, will not be taxed if the income is Rs 8,400. If there are three brothers in a joint Christian family, in a joint Muslim family, if they have a concern and three brothers are working, they will not be taxed if the income is Rs. 12,600—though in a joint Hindu family they will be taxed if they do not satisfy the conditions of majority. etc. Even there, there is no concession but a hardship. Similarly, if the members are four or more than four. What happens? It has got disastrous results. Last time I gave certain figures. And with your permission I will give a few figures with regard to this.

Suppose a Hindu joint family has five members or more. If the family earns one lakh of rupees, the income of each member would be Rs. 760. For five members in any other non-Hindu family, the individual income will be Rs. 1,489. In the case of an income of two lakhs of rupees for a five member family, in the case of a Hindu joint family the income will be Rs. 978 for each. Whereas in the case of non-Hindu families it will be Rs. 2,379.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): For what period?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Per month. This is the income if a family gets an income of two lakhs of rupees in a year. Then the income of a member of a Hindu joint family will be Rs. 978 after deduction of taxes, whereas it will be Rs. 2,379 in the case of non-Hindu families. In the case of an income of three lakhs of rupees, the figures would be Rs. 1,168 for a Hindu joint family member and Rs. 2,985 for the member of a non-Hindu family. For an income of five lakhs of rupees, the figures would be Rs. 1,548 in the case of a member of a Hindu joint family as against Rs. 3,803 in the case of a member of a non-Hindu family. And for an income of ten lakhs of rupees the figures would be Rs. 2,498 for a Hindu joint family member and Rs. 4,889 for a non-Hindu family member. In the case of an income af twenty lakhs of rupees the figures are Rs. 4,399 for a member of a Hindu joint family as compared to Rs. 6,791 for a member non-Hindu family.

I have got other figures also. But I do not want to take the time of the House. Therefore I am not quoting those figures. Now, this is the position.

Let us examine the concessions. Suppose the family consists of three members. It is not the exemption limit that is changed. That family

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which is getting an income of Rs. 8,401 will have to pay just as an individual will have to pay. And a family of four members will not be exempted better than an individual. It will have to pay on the same basis as an individual. Even if the family has four members, when the income is Rs. 8,400 or Rs. 12,600. there is no concession at all. In regard to more than four members the position is, as I have just stated. It will be worse as the number increases. It is not unusual. I have come across instances of a family with twenty-two members. Such family applied for compensation. And the application said that there were twenty-two members. What would happen? Even a person getting a pittance of fifty rupees a month will be taxed. These are the things that what may be remedied.

I have been crying hoarse for a large number of years and absolutely nothing has been done. I am rather frustrated in this, because Government will not hear. It has no desire to hear. That is my complaint. Up till the Taxation Enquiry Commission reported I can understand there was an excuse. Now there is none, because so far as the Taxation Enquiry Commission is concerned they have refused to go into the question minutely. They have dealt with it in a very cursory manner. They did not go even to the length to which the Income-tax Investigation Commission did. The matter was referred to that Commission also in the year 1949. With your permission I will read out what were the matters referred to them and how they reported. The questions put by the Income-tax Investigation Commission were:

> "What changes would you suggest in the law relating to the assessment of the income of a Hindu undivided family to income-tax.
>
> Would you make any difference between a family governed by the *Dayabhag* law and a family governed by the law of *Mitakshara*?
>
> Would you suggest any modification with reference to the test laid down in the Act for determining the residence of a Hindu undivided family, etc.?"

These were the three questions put to the witnesses. And in their report they said like this. The scope of reference to the Commission was—"...to investigate and report to the Central Government on all matters relating to taxation on income, with particular reference to the extent to which the existing law relating to and procedure for assessment and collection of such taxation is adequate prevent the evasion thereof."

Although the words, the Commission was pleased to say, "on all matters relating to taxation on income" would seem to suggest a very wide scope for the enquiry, the Commission read them in the light of the preamble the purpose of the appointment of the Commission, namely to the Act which refers to ascertain whether the actual incidence of taxation on income has been and is in accordance with the provisions of law. They, therefore, principally concerned themselves with cases which led to not levying or collecting the dues. They say they, therefore, prepared a questionnaire etc., which means that this Commission, though charged with large purposes, never had the mind or inclination or jurisdiction to enter into the question of deciding the actual issue if Hindu joint family should be placed in a taxable category.

I will refer you to page 28 of the Report of the Commission, though they had no right to report in this manner. They said:

> "The most feasible method of granting relief seems to us to be to raise the limit of the non-taxable maximum, both in respect of income-tax and of super-tax."

Further they went on and said:

"But we do not see why the application of the principle should stop there and should not be extended to income-tax and super-tax liability as well."

It means that according to the recommendation of this Commission, you give a higher exemption limit. They suggested that when the members are four or more then you should raise it three times. They made this recommendation in regard to income-tax as well as super-tax. Logical considerations will suggest that so far as the families and individuals are concerned, the considerations must be the same. They must be logical. Where has article 14 of the Constitution gone away? Has it disappeared from the constitution so far as super-tax is concerned? So far as income-tax is concerned if these provisions are good—in the case of two or more persons, the exemption limit shall be Rs. 8,400; in respect of four persons, then it is Rs. 12,600—I fail to see why the same principle should not be extended to super-tax. As I submitted previously the limit was Rs. 75,000 and 50,000. Now, they had changed it and I do not know why. The only reason could be that they want money. I can suggest to them many other ways they can get more money. They can tax air and water. But at least as far as justice is concerned, it must be the same for the rich and poor alike. There is no logic that this should be done in this manner. Only the question of money comes in.

I appeared as a witness before the Taxation Enquiry Commission and I gave all the reasons which I am submitting now. There was no answer to to them but ultimately a question was put to me—it was so important and so cruel; I felt as if my heart was being taken away. They asked me: wherefrom will the money come into the treasury if you do not levy on the Hindu joint family these taxes? To that I had no reply and I have got none even now. If you want money you can do anything else but murdering justice. Justice requires that in regard to super-tax, the same provisions should be there in regard the Hindu joint family as in the case of an individual. I cannot see the reason why they should depart from it. This was the report of their own Income-tax Investigation Commission and I have read it out to you. The Taxation Enquiry Commission gave no reason absolutely for holding that this should not apply; they say we do not want to make this recommendation. It means that they want money for the treasury. If that is the only reason, I am nothing but sorry for the Government and the Commission. If that is the main consideration, the sense of justice will soon be changed in such a way that the Government will not be able to do any justice to anybody.

There are other amendments—five or six of them—and I do not want to expaitate on all of them as my time is up. I will speak with respect to only one of them. If you kindly see these slabs, in the slabs from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, the rate has been raised to Rs. 0.3.3 from Rs. 0.2.3; all at once there is an increase of an anna in the income ranges between ten and fifteen thousand. The hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to say that if a person with an income of Rs. 10,000 is taxed today, he will be taxed Rs. 9 less. So far so good. But immediately above, the disparity becomes so great. The reply is: You consider all the assesses and consider the matter and see how the assesses are going to be affected. Taking all persons handled together in the category of assesses does not help the individual. If I earn 15,000 a year and Shri Deshmukhji earns a lac a year, I am only concerned with the income-tax I am asked to pay. What Shri Deshmukhji is asked to pay whether more or less is immaterial to me and is no justification for charging excessively from me. I want that the man earning between 10,000 and 15,000 should not be taxed too highly. Whether others getting Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 lakhs will be benefited or not does not concern me at all. I

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would, therefore, beg the Government to look into it. You say that you had favoured the joint families and enhanced the tax limit. I had submitted that this had not at all effected any particular entity. What does it matter if others are affected or not? I am not concerned. This disparity is too much. This argument that this is not affecting the Hindu joint family given by the Finance Minister does not appeal to me and therefore, I request him to be pleased to accept my amendments.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): With regard to the last point made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I may say that it is not one anna; it is only three pies. We have increased the tax only by three pies. When we have increased the rates between Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000 there is no reason why we should not increase the rate between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. The difference will be only Rs. 80 per year. If we accept his suggestion, we will be losing about Rs. 1,75,00,000. Moreover, we had placed before ourselves the ideal of diminishing inequalities. This is the only course open to us and this course is the taxation proposals and fiscal policies. If we want to have a socialist structure of society, and want to raise the income of the lower groups and reduce the income of the higher groups, this is the way. It is in consonance with the ideal that we had proposed. With regard to the Hindu joint family we had accepted *in toto* the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Up till now, if the family consists of two or more, then they get an exemption of Rs. 8,400. The Taxation Enquiry Commission had gone through the whole question and recommended this. When there is a family consisting of four or more members we should treble that sum. We had done that and Rs. 12,600 will be the exemption limit. At the same time we have taken into consideration the fact that personal incomes are not included in these undivided Hindu families' income. As a matter of fact, what we find today is that there are more personal incomes than joint undivided Hindu families' income so far as income-tax returns are concerned. So, it is very difficult for the Government to accept the amendment of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. With regard to super-tax also, he wants to have it at Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 60,000. I do not think it will be proper for the Government to have two sets of rates for the super-tax and therefore, he will forgive us if we cannot accept his recommendation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 22,

for lines 27 to 30, *substitute*:

	Rate	Surcharge
"A: (i) In the case of every individual who is married,—		
1. On the first Rs. 2,000 of total income	Nil	Nil
(ii) In the case of every Hindu undivided family,—		
1A. On the first amount obtained by multiplying the number of coparceners by the amount of Rs. 2,000 of total income.	Nil	Nil"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quesiton is:

In page 22, lines 27 and 28, *omit* and every Hindu undivided family"; and

(ii) In pages 23 to 25,

omit all other references and provisions relating to Hindu undivided family from Part I.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 22, lines 41 and 42,

for "Three annas and three pies" *substitute* "Two annas and nine pies".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 23, lines 16 and 17,

for "Three annas and three pies" *substitute* "Two annas and nine pies".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 23,

(i) *after* line 44, *add*:

"(c) at least six members entitled to partition ... ... 21,000";

(ii) line 47, *add* at the end:

"and in the case referred to in sub-clause (c) none of the minimum number of six members".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 24,

after line 26, *add*:

"*Explanation* II.—In the case of every Hindu undivided family only the income surplus to the exemption amount specified in sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (b) of the limit mentioned in the Proviso to Part I A shall be liable to tax on the basis of Rates of Income-tax indicated in Part I A in respect of families answering the descriptions mentioned in sub-clause (a) and sub-clause (b) respectively."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 26, line 3,

omit "Hindu undivided family".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 26,

(i) line 3, *omit* "Hindu undivided family"; and

(ii) *after* line 27, *insert*:

	Rate	Surcharge
"AA. In the case of Hindu undivided family which at the end of the previous year had—		
(a) at least two members entitled to claim partition,		
1. On the first Rs. 40,000 of total income .	Nil	Nil
(b) at least four members entitled to claim partition,		
1A. On the first Rs. 60,000 of total income .	Nil	Nil
2. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income .	One anna in the rupee.	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income .	Three annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
4. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	Five annas in the rupee.	Ditto.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

	Rate	Surcharge
5. On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income .	Six annas in the rupee.	One-twentieth of the rate specified in the preceding column.
6. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income	Seven annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
7. On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income .	Eight annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
8. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income .	Nine annas in the rupee.	Ditto.
9. On the balance of total income . .	Nine and a half annas in the rupee.	Ditto.

Provided that in the case referred to in sub-clause (a) none of the members and in the case referred to in sub-clause (b) none of the minimum number of four members—

(a) is less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) is lineally descended from another member or along with another member is lineally descended from any other living member of the family not entitled to claim partition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of of this paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the co-parcenary property against his father or grandfather, notwithstanding any custom to the contrary."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is :

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

Shri A. C. Guha: I have got my amendments Nos. 74 to 80 to this Schedule. These are all consequential changes in view of the changes made in the excise duty on certain articles. The idea is that the indigenous product should not suffer from foreign competition. By these changes we propose to adjust the import duty by an equivalent amount of the excise duty so that Indian products may not suffer in competition with foreign products. I hope the House will accept my amendments.

Amendments made: (1) In page 28, lines 9 and 10,

for "plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on such articles if produced or manufactured in India" *substitute*:

"plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty".

(2) In page 28, line 11,—

after "30(4)", *insert* "30(14)".

(3) In page 28, line 12,

omit "49(a)".

(4) In page 28, line 12,

omit "72(11)".

(5) In page 28, lines 13 to 15,

for "plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on such arti-

cles if produced or manufactured in India" *substitute*:

"plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty".

(6) In page 28,

after line 33, *insert*:

"(j) In Item No. 73(18), in the entry in the second column, after the words 'air circulators' the words 'and parts of electric fans' shall be inserted."

(7) In page 29,

for lines 27 to 33, *substitute*:

"73(7) Batteries, not otherwise specified, all kinds—

(*a*) Accumulators for train lighting and parts thereof.	Revenue	10 per cent. *ad valorem* plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty.
(*b*) Batteries, including accumulators, not falling within sub-item (*a*), and parts of batteries.	Revenue . .	31½ per cent. *ad valorem* plus the excise duty for the time being leviable on like articles if produced or manufactured in India, and where such duty is leviable at different rates, the highest duty".

—[Shri A. C. Guha.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The third and Fourth Schedules were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting formula were added to the Bill.

Shri M. C. Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as ameded, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri Gadgil: I have been in the Central Legislature for nearly a quarter of a century. But I have never seen a Budget passed in the circumstances in which this year's Budget and the Finance Bill are being passed. Its mechanics has been so much disturbed, its economics so much altered, and its philosophy, if any, has been so much mauled. Some of us have some definite ideas about the purpose and the plan of the Budget as well as the Finance Bill. And that purpose and that plan in the context of the present ideal are that they are the instruments, principal instruments to inaugurate a society which we have decided to call a socialist society. Unfortunately in this particular case, there seems to be nothing either in the policy of taxation or the policy of expenditure, which is likely to bring about that result even to the smallest possible measure.

[Shri Gadgil]

When the Bill was first introduced immediately after the Budget speech of the Finance Minister there was a stir that some great and big step has been taken in the matter of Indian taxation, and of income-tax in particular, and I was told that 14½ annas out of one rupee would be taxed. But when I told them that it was 15½ annas in the Budgets of 1947—1948, some of the enthusiasm cooled down.

If we are earnest about bringing about a reorganisation of society and a reorganisation of our economy, then we cannot look upon taxation as merely a policy of fiscal measure. But its sociological aspects and consequences must also be taken into consideration. For years I have been asking for some ceiling on personal income. I repeated it on the floor of this House in 1952, 1953 and also in 1954. That has also been one of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. I understand that that is one of the recommendations of the panel of economists appointed by the Planning Commission as well. But so far no step has been taken. I thought 'good' is not the enemy of 'better', and I thought that Government would stand firm by the recommendations and proposals made in the beginning, namely when the Bill was introduced. But I find that the consideration of the Bill was followed by a speech by the Finance Minister wherein I find that a number of concessions have been given; a few of them are really welcome, so far as the small industrial units are concerned, and so far as the reduction of duty on medium and coarse cloth is concerned. But I fail to see why there should be reduction in excise duty on superfine cloth. Its production is only 9 per cent. of the total.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Appeasing policy.

Shri Gadgil: And 60 per cent. of it is manufactured in Ahmedabad. That explains how certain groups have a great pull over the economic affairs of this country. There was no justification whatsoever for reducing the excise duty on superfine cloth. I can understand a little reduction n the rate of duty on fine, but I cannot understand a reduction so far as superfine is concerned.

So far as relief in the matter of direct taxation is concerned, the new definition about companies governed by section 23A of Act XI of 1922 is there, and there is also the reduction from fifty to forty. But for whom? Is it for those who are really suffering? These were all things which were calculated to put a stop to malpractices. But now under one pretext or the other they have all come back. We were all happy that perquisites would be considered part of income. But I find that 20 per cent. of the salary if paid as perquisites would be exempt from income-tax absolutely. Take, for example, the salary of my friend Dr. P. S. Deshmukh. He gets about Rs. 2,250. Twenty per cent. of that would come to Rs. 450, and if he gets an entertainment allowance of Rs. 500...

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I do not get that.

Shri Gadgil I am very sorry for him. Out of that Rs. 500 if Rs. 450 are deducted, only Rs. 50 will be taxed. And there is a maximum up to Rs. 7,500 which is exempt from income-tax which in other words means that every employer can give his employee a sum Rs. 7,500 by way of allowance not subject to any income-tax. Why should he raise his scale of salary? He will give him up to a maximum of Rs. 7,500 or 20 per cent. as allowance. I think this is a misplaced concession, and Government were not very wise in giving it. If I had been present in the House I would have tried to reduce it to at least 10 per cent, but I could not be here on account of illness. However, I want to record my protest that these concessions in the matter of section 23A of the Income-tax Act, concessions over the matter of loans, and concessions over the matter of perquisites are not indications of a firm determination of this Government to inaugurate a socialist society. In fact I

have come to look upon this Government very much as a private enterprise rather than as a public institution functioning in the highest and the best interests of the country.

Take the wider problem of unemployment. People are not aware how the problem is assuming graver and graver proportions. I am sure my experience must be the experience of most other Members of this House. I have almost started crying. Not a day passes without that, whether I am in Poona or whether I am in Delhi. I have acquired the notoriety of speaking always, in time or out of time, at proper places and improper places, for the down-trodden, the disinherited, and the unemployed. Not only do I have to spend quite a lot on postcards and other things, but sometimes I have to pay out of my pocket; and I shall continue to do it so long as there is some money in my pocket. But this individual charity is not going to solve this public question. I repeat my warning, which I have been giving for the last so many years, that in this country the more you plan the more is the unemployment that results. There must be something radically wrong about this. And if you cannot revise it in time, you will be revised out of existence. I have no doubt about that. I have not become desperate. It is not my temper to be desperate, nor do I want anybody to dance in the way the Prime Minister referred to. I want to take a quiet but realistic attitude towards this question, and I fail to see whether anything is being done for the removal of this great and growing unemployment.

1 P.M.

And when I meet persons who make applications for enrolment in the employment machinery or the offices, their experience is very bitter. When the man goes for renewal of the card, he is persuaded not to renew it. If persuation fails, abuses follow. I have instances; I will not make them public, but if the hon. Minister wants it, I shall certainly give them.

Then there is another thing. A little relaxation would go a long way. There is this age-limit, that nobody can enter government service after he has completed 25 years. For the last three years, so many brilliant boys have passed from the Universities. They are in every way fit for the job, but there is no job. That does not mean that time stops; time goes on every second or even fraction of a second, and whenever we say, we want a job for this particular man, the reply is 'Oh, he is beyond 25; I cannot recommend'.

Then the third thing is this. I am very sorry to say that a big-scale nepotism is being carried on through these Employment Exchanges. Some officers tell them: 'Here is a man. Get him soon.' Immediately he is employed. I give some instances. A penicillin factory is to start in Poona. Naturally, people whose lands were acquired in the course of the last 15 years by the Defence Ministry for military farms, some cantonment work and for this factory, thought that they would be at least employed as unskilled labour. Not one has been employed. I am reminded of what was done at Hirakud. Even buffaloes were brought from Punjab. Not only clerks, engineers, this officer and that officer, but even buffaloes were brought from Punjab.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): They give more milk.

Shri Gadgil: May I know if that is the way to deal with the unemployment problem? I repeat the suggestion, that if you cannot nationalise industry, at least nationalise employment, that no private concern shall employ anybody unless the whole thing has been agreed to by the government agency.

Shri A. C. Guha: Hirakud was started when he was in charge.

Shri Gadgil: Although I am bound by oath not to divulge what I did. I will permit myself to say that I issued a circular in my Ministry that there

[Shri Gadgil]

should be no preponderance of members from any particular State and so long as I was there, I say that it was carried out. All that happened at Hirakud was after I left its charge. And my hon. friend, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee congratulated me so often. But I do not like to make it public except on such occasions when I am forced to do so. So the point is that if whatever little employment there is to go by this way, then the impression left.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the hon. Member asked about the buffaloes.

Shri A. C. Guha: Some of these, I think, were imported in his time.

Shri Gadgil: No, as far as I know.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think it started in his time.

Shri Gadgil: Apart from the buffaloes, the point is that there must be regional equity, some regional justice. I do not want to name any particular State here and there. But may I be permitted to say that a complaint was received about engineering staff coming from one particular State and probably as a result of that I issued certain orders, to which I made a reference.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, things started in his time.

Shri Gadgil: But I say that the employment of every able-bodied man should not merely be the moral obligation of the Government, but it must be a legal obligation. If the Government cannot supply or make available employment, then the Government must give them some dole, whatever be the quantity of the dole, because if you leave the unemployed in the state of mind in which they are now. I think you are bringing a great calamity and disaster upon the country, which nobody likes to happen.

I do not want to take long on the third reading but I do hope that when the next budget is introduced, we will have a little more firmness and discipline in budgetary matters. We have grown grey in these parliamentary affairs; we have come to associate firmness (*Interruption by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari*). Don't interrupt. You are a private enterpriseman. That accounts for many defects in this Government.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): What is it?

Shri Gadgil: Do not provoke. It will be to your cost. The point is that there must be some discipline, some firmness, and Government should not yield to pressure except in the interest of the poor. From what we find, there is a little concession for the poor, but most of the concessions are for those who deserve the least. I hope that this will not happen next year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are a number of hon. Members who want to speak. May I request hon. Members to limit their speeches to ten minutes.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Five minutes each.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I will try to finish in ten to fifteen minutes.

For yet another year, we are about to leave our finances and India's economy to the care of the Finance Minister. I am sure we are all very sorry that we miss the presence of the Finance Minister and the rather deceptive serenity of his manner in this House. We have just heard Shri Gadgil and two days earlier, we heard the remarks by Shri K. C. Sharma, who said how he was absolutely sick of the slow and steady progress which this Government parades so often. Shri Sharma is in very respectable company because I find that even the International Monetary Fund, whose report was published last year, commented at page 2 that India's progress has been slow, too slow, and must now be accelerated.

Sir, last February, *L'Academic Francaise*, the French Academy, authoritatively adopted into the French language two English words: 'bluff' and 'bluffer'. When I read it, I got an idea that possibly they got the inspiration from the January Resolution at Avadi of Congress regarding the socialistic pattern of society, because I feel that it was 'Bluff', with a capital 'B' and even though there were many enthusiasts, perhaps like Shri Gadgil, in whose case it was indeliberate, as far as the Government and its financial policy are concerned, it was sheer, stark, unashamed bluff when it was said that a socialistic pattern of society was going to be established here.

From the Prime Minister downwards, spokesmen of Government delight in calling us 'perverse' because, among other things, we suggested that there might be certain categories of property, particularly foreign, which we might take over even without payment of compensation. During the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the Prime Minister said in passing:

> "I do not want anything to be acquired except, normally speaking, on payment of just compensation".

Mind you, the words are 'normally speaking', and the Prime Minister ever so often says that the times are abnormal. We suggested that in the Constitution there should be provision so that whenever abnormal necessities were there, certain abnormal steps could be adopted. If you want, therefore, to have a socialistic pattern of society, if you want to clip the wings of big money, if you want really to move towards "agalitarianism", an expression, for some mysterious reason, rather popular with the Finance Minister, then you have to take some abnormal measures. But Government says one thing for propaganda and acts completely contrary to it as far as its administration is concerned.

Sir, it is perversity, if you please, that in the fourth year of the Plan, we find from official figures given in the Rajya Sabha that at the end of 1954, there were 857 engineering graduates and 363 diploma-holders on the registers of the Employment Exchanges. The actual figure must be very much larger because educated people are very shy and sensitive, and perhaps even snobbish; they do not usually go to the Employment Exchange to register their names. It is perversity to permit India to be invaded in every nook and cranny of her body economic by a plethora of foreign experts, some of whom like the principal French consultants of the Hindustan Shipyard were known to the Government of this country to be utterly worthless. It is perversity to go in for agreements of the sort that we have entered into with the three oil companies when we know very well what their record is, when we know how they grab, how they swallow the interests of the countries which are as under-developed as we are. It is perversity to surrender to mammoth combines like the Imperial Chemical Industries which prevent us from getting our own fundamental chemicals, which sell us goods like soda ash at cut-throat prices, which cheat our Government of tax-dues by notorious manipulation of accounts with which the Government machinery ought to be familiar, which flaunt their one-crore headquarters' building at Calcutta, where Rs. 5,00,000 was spent for furnishing the chairman's room, and which throw on to the scrap-heap their Indian personnel when they ask for decent conditions of living. It is nothing but perversity to repress the people's urge for a fuller and ampler life as in the case of Manipur, and at the same time to let foreign sources, mainly American pour into this country, in 4½ years' time, Rs. 29·27 crores, for church organisations in India for jobs which are certainly dubious. I have here a pamphlet circulated by St. Xavier's School, Jaipur, India, which says—I am going to send it to the Home Minister:

> "Everyone of us is aware of the world-wide struggle between

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

communism and the free world. Your Jesuit Fathers"—so and so, and so and so, about ten people are named—"offer you a very real opportunity to take part in the struggle when they ask for your help to build St. Xavier's School, Jaipur, India."

This is the kind of thing that goes on. I could multiply this catalogue of perversities, but I have not the time to do it now.

The other day, my friend, Shri Tulsidas, was very unhappy because he stated that agricultural prices had fallen and he wanted, as a balance, that industrial prices should also fall, but the only remedy he suggests is reduction in labour costs. If that is so, I do not blame him, but I wonder if he realises what a commentary this situation is on the system which he and the Government equally cherish. Unless we believe that the poor we shall have with us always, unless we are convinced that the wheels of production cannot be kept going without having a lot of men chained to it in ineradicable conditions of misery and degradation, we cannot but conclude that revolutionary steps have got to be taken and certain concrete measures have got to be adopted here and now. I would recall the calculations of the Textile Labour Income Committee in the late thirties in Bombay and compare them with the work of the later Committee on Fair Wages. I shall attempt also an assessment of the figures as was done in the *Economic Weekly* of Bombay of the 3rd July, 1954. There the fact emerges that the living wage for a textile worker, with a family of two adults and two children should be Rs. 175. Assuming the average monthly earning, including dearness allowance, of a Bombay textile worker who is better off than most other workers in India, to be Rs. 105, the additional monthly cost for securing a living wage per employee would be Rs. 70. For 2,00,000 textile workers in Bombay City, the extra expenditure would amount to about Rs. 17 crores per annum, but that happens to be more than twice the gross profits of the 38 mills which made profits during 1952! This is the funeral oration of the capitalist system and comment is superfluous. You cannot give a man a living wage, and you are talking of a socialistic pattern of society! You have got to think of the basic things, to which you are not giving thought. You think that somehow by a kind of carpentering process you can bring about a radical change in the social structure.

Far from fundamental endeavours to recast our economy, Government fails even on trivial matters as has been elicited by questions which have come up so often in the House and which show that the vaunted aim of equalisation of wealth or at least the aim of minimising the present disparities is not being pursued. I would like to ask: Since the 15th August 1947, have the assets and holdings of the 20 biggest industrial houses in India gone up or gone down? Are we going towards equalisation of wealth? When are we going to have a census of foreign liabilities and assets, which was made in 1948—and those figures are still supplied to us when questions are asked in the House? When shall we stop, some part at least of the Rs. 70 crores which are taken away every year by way of freight charges by foreign shipping companies on our import and export trade? I would like to ask for a categorical assurance from Government; for example, I want the Government to tell us—that they have not appointed, and will not appoint, people whom the Income-tax Investigation Commission have found guilty, as Directors of State Trading Corporations. The Commission have plainly stated how some of the best intellects of our country, lay as well as legal, including some ex-Judges of High Courts, serve such people, these tax-thieves, and it has also been shown to us that these tax-thieves control our banks

and the entire financial structure of our country. Perhaps some of these tax-thieves adorn our State Trading Corporations.

I am rather amused when Shri Gadgil expresses his faith in nationalisation by this Government, for nationalisation conducted in the way in which it has been conducted will make the whole idea of nationalisation or socialism a complete farce. I charge this Government that the way in which it is proceeding, the way in which it is appointing these tax-thieves and trading sharks into our Corporations, shows that it really does not have any serious intent in regard to nationalisation. I should like to ask another question. We have been told that a further expansion of iron and steel production would be in the public sector, but we have also heard that Tatas have been permitted to expand by half a million tons and Mr. Ginwala of Tatas has made a statement lately that that will be as good as a new plant. If it is a new plant, why should it not be in the public sector? I hear also—I may be wrong—that Government propose to increase the price of steel so that Tatas might make more profits and with those profits they can finance this increase in production. I want Government to say something about it. Why should the Commerce and Industry Minister suggest in his speech here the other day that our target for iron and steel by 1961 is 4½ million tons, instead of 5,600,000 tons which has been published several times in the Press and through Government spokesmen.

What is the reason for the delay in deciding on the Ganga Barrage scheme, for instance, which the Congress Chief Minister of West Bengal has described as a matter of life and death for that province as well as for the total economy of India? It is a pity that these questions have still to be asked when big jobs worthy of our stirring times have to be undertaken because we live in stirring times. In spite of the overhanging clouds you can see a bright haze in the horizon; you can see the rainbow in the rain; you can see the perspective, the new perspective, open out before us. As we meet here, the Afro-Asian Conference is being conducted in Bandung and we hope its deliberations will help to overthrow the conspiracy against peace and freedom, which was so criminally revealed in the undoubtedly imperialist-sponsored sabotage of our Indian Constellation *Kashmir Princess*. But whatever the crimes and manoeuvres of fast-dying imperialism, peace and freedom are the first love of the people everywhere, in all parts of the world.

You, Sir, have come back to this House after a long absence and that provokes me to quote from our classics. The first love of our people today, the first love of all people today is peace and freedom and in the words of the vedic hymn:

प्रियानां त्वा प्रियपतं हवामहे
निधीनां त्वा निधिपतं हवामहे

All over the world, people are asking for peace and for freedom. The people's deepest desire can never be thwarted whatever the wiles of the enemy and whatever the defaults in action of a Government like ours which is represented pre-eminently in the Budget Session by the policies and taxation measures of the Finance Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The House has been hearing complaints that Government do not take them very seriously, and that is my provocation for intervening in this debate now.

Before proceeding to deal with my esteemed friend, the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, I would like to tell my friend, Mr. Gadgil, that I was not afraid of providing him with provocation when he was a Minister and I am much less afraid of provoking him when he is outside the Cabinet, and being a victim of nerves and frustration, he is spraying shots alone which do not unfortunately hit where they are intended.

Shri Gadgil: Which only shows that you have a very thick skin!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, Mr. Gadgil is an old parliamentarian. Of course, we have all been brought up as old parliamentarians sitting in the Opposition. We had to develop a certain thick skin. When we came over here, Mr. Gadgil probably had a certain amount of chemicals smeared on his skin and his skin was very thick indeed when he was occupying these benches. Now, I shall not deal with Mr. Gadgil any more. After all it is a domestic quarrel and we are likely to give part to our feelings sometimes. After all we have got only a year and a half more to indulge in our feelings.

So far as the main opposition is concerned, it came from my hon. friend the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party. Of course, the House always listens to him with great respect, because those harsh words, those words which mean nothing, which convey nothing, which come back every time in the same form, with the same emphasis, are ultimately crowned by some sweet saying—oftentimes it is a Sanskrit quotation. Therefore, the culture of my hon. friend always gets the upper hand over his worked-up feelings. That is a good thing. I wish we on this side could imitate our hon. friend, to ultimately show to the world that Communist or no Communist the Indian culture will ultimately dominate.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): In spite of him!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, he said this is a bluff—this Budget. He added that it is a bluff, not perhaps in any sense less of a bluff than the Avadi Resolution. Well, Sir, he is entitled to say it. He cannot help saying it. If he says the Government's intentions are good, the Budget is one of the best Budgets, their intentions are being fulfilled and implemented, well, I would expect my hon. friend to walk over to this side. It would be a very risky thing for a Communist member to become a Congressman. A P.S.P. man might become one, but not a Communist.

Shri A. C. Guha: He can be only expelled: he cannot resign from the party.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Government are not offended with my hon. friend for saying that we have been bluffing. Sometimes we see in those people whom we hate the image of ourselves. That is psychology: it is not philosophy. And the Communist Party in this country has been living on bluff. Therefore, they think that everybody else is doing the same thing. I do not blame him if he looks through his coloured glasses and feels that everybody is doing the same thing as he does. I cannot blame him for that.

The only thing is that we are not bluffing. The real fact is that every step we take is a step forward, towards our goal. It may be as my hon. colleague Mr. Gadgil said, that we are not moving fast. I am prepared to plead guilty to that. We may not be moving very fast. But we are moving steadily but surely towards the end we have in view. In fact, can anybody say when my hon. friend Mr. Guha is going to deal with the Bill to nationalise the Imperial Bank, that the Government are going back? We are not even adopting the maxim of Lenin: there is no question of one step forward and a couple of steps backwards in order to achieve a particular purpose which might be hidden. Our purposes are all very clear. We are taking a step forward. It may be not as fast as people want it. But nevertheless it is a resolute, it is a definite step forward.

My hon. friend Mr. Gadgil said that this Budget has been so weak, probably, because we have amended the provisions of the original Bill. It is true. I think amending a Budget shows a lot of courage. If we had stuck

to the Budget irrespective of its consequences, and allowed the tax measures to go through, we might probably have injured, ruined the industries from which we expect the taxes We originally thought.....

Shri Gadgil: If you had not given these concessions over perquisites the Heavens would not have fallen!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am coming to that. What we should probably have done is to have taken more time over the Taxation Commission's Report. If we had done it the party opposite and certain members of our own party would have asked: "What have you done about it?" So, something had to be done.

So far as personal incomes are concerned, we have gone as far as we could. Nobody has said anything about it. Taxation of personal incomes has been raised from 12 to 14 per cent. The level of incomes between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 70,000 is now taxed 14 per cent more. And nobody has said a word about it. It is certainly going to act as a definite restriction on the standard of living of those people who draw those incomes. Nothing has been done to whittle these taxes down. What has been done is that the abuses in regard to perquisites are sought to be checked. May be in certain cases the perquisites are legitimate. In fact, there is nothing in the existing income-tax law preventing anybody from rendering an account of what he has spent on entertainment and he can certainly get it if it is definite, if it is *bona fide*. We do not want people to be given a lump sum which is not used for furthering a business purpose, but is used as part of the personal income of the individual. A ceiling has been put on it. That is in regard to the past. In regard to the future if any variation is necessary, if anything has to be allowed it has to be thought of anew. People will have to make representations. We cannot allow them Rs. 2,000 or 4,000 as perquisites without amending the law. If any such proposals are accepted in the future it will be much less than Rs. 7,500. What we have done is to some extent for the present to put a ceiling. My hon. friend cannot accuse the Government of having given away something when we say that perquisites should not be used for purposes other than those for which they are intended. A limit has been put on current expenditure and so far as the future is concerned, it has been banned. It may be refused later on or if we could find a formula to suit the needs of the occasion we can fit it in. But my hon. friend must remember that there is nothing to prevent any firm from rendering accounts and the Income-tax authorities from accepting the accounts and saying that the expenditure can be incurred. What we do not want is that a thing intended for purposes of a particular expenditure should not be used for personal needs.

My hon. friend opposite calls that a bluff. Well, Sir, the real trouble about my hon. friends opposite is this. They want clubs and sticks to beat us with. They find nothing is available. There is only one big stick, namely foreign interests in this country. For the last three years we have had nothing but the same story from Members opposite. Whether it is the Constitution Amendment, whether it is the Budget, whether it is amendment of Company Law, whether it is an amendment of the Industries Act, this question of foreign investment comes up over and over again. I refuse to admit that we are so much ridden with inferiority complex as to feel that these foreigners who come and function here under our control in some cases, because we allow them to do so, are dominating us. I do not feel they are dominating us. My hon. friend said something about a particular firm. I do not think that that firm is either very important, or there is something to which I have to give my particular attention. I have to give my attention to three or four thousand firms. But I do not single out any firm for special attention.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Well, Sir, I would like to tell the House once again that the Government really know exactly where the foreign interests stand in this country. Foreign interests in this country will be treated fairly and squarely, so long as they accept the obligations which any national concern is accepting and we have got ample power and we have got ample courage, more courage than what my hon. friends opposite possess to implement our own wishes.

The Prime Miniser, the other day, speaking on the Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill said, we do not propose to expropriate property. Even if you expropriate property belonging to national interests in some cases, no wise man ever expropriates foreign interests so long as some kind of relationship with foreign countries has to be maintained. Of course, if your ideology is such that your country should have no relationship with any country outside—not have anything to do with any country in the outside world—well, we can do what you like us to do. But so long as you are prepared to play your part as a member of the comity of nations, whether in the United Nations or in the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung or somewhere else, this sort of thing is not done, and we do not propose to do anything of that nature in order to please my friends opposite. If we do not do what they want us to do, namely, to displease the people who are normally friendly to us, and if, as they say, that all this is bluff, well, the hon. Member must go naturally to the publication of this French Academy or somewhere else to find out the meaning, to find out from the dictionary what it means, what 'bluff means. What a great discovery has my friend made? He could have said it straightaway and he need not have gone to a dictionary of the French Academy and waste his time and also damage his eye-sight in order to find some justification for something which he wishes to say but would like to say that it has been said in some foreign publication. This mentality is itself so foreign-ridden. He has to go to a foreign book for justification for using a particular word which is inappropriate if it is not bad.

We have listened to these discussions carefully. In fact I think the Government might congratulate itself that in discussing the Finance Bill, Government have come off reasonably well. I would like finally to conclude by saying that so far as these financial measures of the Government are concerned in respect of this Budget, there is nothing for us to be ashamed of and we feel—and we feel with confidence—that these measures that we are now undertaking are taking us a big step forward in the goal which has been outlined to us by the party which controls this Government in the country.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): I am also equally impatient like my hon. friends, Shri H. N. Mukerjee as well as Shri Sharma on this side with regard to the progress that we are making but when one speaks in contemptuous terms about the Avadi Resolution, one is apt to be provoked to go to the record of some of the so-called socialist countries. In the report of the work of the Chinese Government which has been submitted by the Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, recently it has been stated:

> "We shall certainly be able, in the course of several five-year plans, to build China into a strong, modern, industrialised, socialist nation".

That is what Chou En-lai says. Later on in the report, he says:

> "Inadequate planning is one of the pressing problems in our industries at present. Many of our plans are not accurate or adequately integrated; often they are all-co-ordinated or revised too frequently. Obviously there are many objective difficulties which cannot be easily overcome in a short period".

I do not want to dilate upon this matter further since I want to mention one or two points now.

One cannot quarrel with the Finance Minister for the reasonableness of the modifications that he has suggested at a later stage to the Finance Bill. My only complaint is that he goes too far in the concessions granted in the matter of income-tax law. Shri Gadgil has referred to it, and though the Finance Minister does not deserve the very serious criticism that has been levelled against him by Shri Gadgil, I may submit that the principle that has been enunciated by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, namely,—

> "In the field of direct taxation, higher rates in respect of personal income-tax should be accompanied by some relief for income which is saved or invested",

has probably been carried to a fault.

The hon. Finance Minister was good enough when he referred to the discrimination between the married person and the unmarried person to say that it would be the first step in the introduction of a system of family allowances. I hope that at least in the next Budget the Finance Minister will be ready to grant some sort of family allowances. In the United Kingdom you may know that the personal allowance on which no tax is payable as per the present financial proposals has been raised from £120 to £140 for unmarried persons and for married persons, it has been raised to £400 from the previous £210. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, also said that it was his firm intention to do all he could to help the parents of families on whom the present load of taxation falls with a special discouraging severity. He proposes to increase the tax-free allowance for each child from £85 to £100. I just cited this instance to impress on the Finance Minister the desirability of coming forward with some proposals on these lines in the next Finance Bill.

Shri Gadgil raised the question of regional equity in respect of the appointments that are being made by the Central Government and the various institutions working under the Central Government. I wish to join Shri Gadgil in emphasising the aspect that he pressed before this House. He referred to favouritism that is shown in the matter of recommendations that are being made from the Employment Exchanges. I understand that in the matter of several appointments that are made by the Central Government as well as several other Corporations that are run by the Central Government, only the recommendations from the Delhi Employment Exchanges are taken into consideration. That, I would say, is a very unsatisfactory and scandalous state of affairs. In this vast country, if in the matter of recruitment to the central services only those persons who have registered with the Delhi Employment Exchange will have chance, I should say that we must cry a halt to this practice.

I want also to mention one other fact to which Shri Gadgil referred. He said that in the matter of retruitment to certain departments, undue favouritism is shown to certain regions. If one person happens to be at the helm of affairs of a department, we find it usual that he fills that department with people from his own place or area. That is what is being done. We speak of putting a stop to regionalism, casteism, provincialism and other things. I say that the best way of facing this regionalism, casteism and provincialism is to recognise that fact and as far as possible observe regional equity and justice.

In the matter of undue public expenditure, the Finance Minister is reported to have said in the other House that:

> "I have myself an open mind on this question, but I greatly fear that as a result of any inquiry which is suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Commission, it

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

is inevitable that the recommendation for overall cuts in establishment would be difficult to implement particularly in the present context of unemployment."

The way to get rid of the problem of unemployment is, although the Central Government is one of the greatest of employers, not by retaining those who are unnecessary in several departments of the Secretariat. If we go into the Central Secretariat, we may be able to find that all persons, from the Under Secretary upwards, may be working up to seven or eight in the night, but when we go to certain rooms we will find that clerks are without any work and are only creating obstacles to the smooth flow of business. Because of unemployment, to say that we must retain them, is not at all desirable. I would also emphasise that although our administrative service is thus overstaffed, in the matter of the staff on the implementation sector, there is inadequacy. That is why we are not able to implement our several schemes under the Five Year Plan according to schedule. Schemes are not drawn up in time, designs are not got approved and for these purposes, I submit, we require staff and these sections have to be properly augmented. But, on the plea of solving the problem of unemployment, we should not over-staff the administrative services and then add to the curse of red tapism.

श्री पी० एस० राजभोज (शोलापुर—दक्षिण-अनुसूचित जातियां): नमो तस्स भगवतो अरहतो सम्मासम्बुद्धस्स।

मुझे बौद्ध उपासना पाठ से इस श्लोक को कहते हुए बहुत संतोष का अनुभव होता है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे बौद्ध समाज का जो पंचशील का सिद्धान्त है, वह आज अमल में आना चाहिए, उसमें सब तत्व हैं। आज हमारे देश में कई प्रकार की बातों को करने के लिए चर्चा चल रही है लेकिन अफसोस तो इस बात का है कि वे अमल में नहीं आती हैं। चाहे आप अछूतों का सवाल ले लीजिए, चाहे अनएम्पलायमेंट का सवाल ले लिजिए, या आर्थिक सवाल को ले लीजिए, यह सारे सवाल अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाए हैं। मैं इस हाउस के सामने एक बार नहीं अनेकों बार निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि जब तक अछूतों का उद्धार नहीं होता और उनकी आर्थिक हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक खाली अछूतों के मंदिर प्रवेश या उनके होटल में जाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी और उनका उद्धार हम नहीं कर पाएंगे।

फाइनेंस बिल में कई बातों की चर्चा हुई है और कई बातों के लिए प्रपोजल्स किए गए हैं लेकिन मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों की अवस्था की ओर दिलाऊंगा और उनसे कहूंगा कि इनकी सहायता करने के लिए सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता का परसेंटेज रखना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि टेन परसेंट टोटल टैक्स का जो होता है वह सेट एपार्ट करके शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और डाउन ट्रौडेन कम्युनिटी के लिए खर्च करना चाहिए. इसके अतिरिक्त उनके जो छोटे छोटे धंधे हैं जैसे रोप मेकिंग, लेदर मेकिंग आदि, उनको सरकार की ओर से प्रोत्साहन और सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में कुछ लोगों की तनख्वाहें काफी लम्बी हैं और वे २, ३ हजार और ५, ५ हजार तक तनख्वाह पाते हैं जब कि देश में काफी बड़े पैमाने पर भुखमरी, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी का राज है और इस आर्थिक असमानता को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और गरीबों का स्टैन्डर्ड बढ़ाने के लिए उन लोगों की लम्बी तनख्वाहों में कमी की जानी चाहिए। सरकार को जो नीचे दबे हुए वर्ग हैं उनको ऊंचा उठाने के लिए और उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बेहतर बनाने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता करनी चाहिए और मेरे खयाल से जो रिजरवेशन हमें मिला हुआ है वह आज की हालत को देखते हुए कम से कम दस वर्ष और हमें मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि हम देख रहे हैं कि अभी हम

बहुत गिरे हुए हैं और सवर्ण हिन्दुओं के बराबर नहीं आ पाए हैं, इसलिए यह रिजर्वेशन राइट्स जरूरी हैं।

जहां तक हरिजनों में शिक्षा प्रचार का संबंध हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही जरूरी हैं कि हरिजनों के वास्ते यूनिवरसिटी तक की शिक्षा मुफ्त और कम्पलसरी हो और पार्ट सी स्टेट्स में जहां ठीक से काम नहीं होता हैं, वहां ठीक से काम किए जाने की बहुत आवश्यकता हैं।

जहां तक बेकारी के प्रश्न का ताल्लुक हैं, यह बड़ी भयंकर रूप में हमारे सामने विद्यमान हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि बेकारों को जब तक कि उनको काम न दिया जा सके सरकार की ओर से कुछ भत्ता मिलना चाहिए, सरकार को इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को जो हमारे देहातों में मजदूर लोग हैं और खेतीबाड़ी का काम करते हैं, उनकी मजदूरी की दर भी मुकर्रर करनी चाहिए. आज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हैं और उनको बहुत कम मजदूरी मिल रही हैं, सरकार को इस दिशा में ध्यान देना चाहिए। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए।

मैंने पहले भी कई बार कहा हैं और आज फिर अपनी पुरानी मांग को दुहराता हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने रंफ्यूजी भाइयों की समस्याओं को हल करने के वास्ते एक सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री बना दी और करोड़ों रुपए खर्च किए, उसी तरह हम हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए जो सही मानों में रंफ्यूजीज हैं और जो थोड़े अर्से से नहीं बल्कि हजारों वर्षों से दबे हुए हैं, उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए और उनकी दशा बेहतर बनाने के लिए सरकार को एक जलाहिदा मिनिस्ट्री फॉर्म करनी चाहिए जो एक्सक्लूजिवली इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे। मेरी प्रार्थना हैं कि कम से कम हम लोगों के लिए थोड़े दिन के लिए सेप्रेट मिनिस्ट्री की बहुत आवश्यकता हैं और सरकार को हमारी इस मांग को मंजूर कर लेना चाहिए और हम लोगों के वास्ते एक अलग मिनिस्ट्री बना दें। हम नहीं चाहते कि हमेशा हम लोगों को रिजर्वेशन मिले लेकिन जब तक कि हमारी अवस्था में सुधार नहीं होता हैं तब तक इसको जारी रहना चाहिए।

Taxation proposals are helpful to 'Haves' अमीर and not to have nots गरीब। हम देख रहे हैं कि टैक्सेशन प्रपोजल्स जो हुए हैं वह बड़ों और श्रीमंतों को और बड़ा बनाने वाले हैं। मैं हाउस से कहूंगा कि वह हम लोगों के बीच में जो आज अशिक्षा, अनएम्पलायमेंट इत्यादि विद्यमान हैं उसको खत्म करने के लिए सरकार पर जोर डाले कि वह सक्रिय कदम उठाए। मेरी प्रार्थना हैं कि हरिजनों की जो पिछड़ी हुई और गिरी हुई अवस्था हैं उसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और हर प्रकार की उन्नति करने के लिए काम करना चाहिए और जब तक यह नहीं हो जाता और देश में छुआछूत और आर्थिक विषमता रहती हैं तब तक हम बराबर आपसे इसके लिए कहते रहेंगे और कभी कभी जरूरत पड़ने पर भगड़ेंगे भी कि हम लोगों का उद्धार किया जाये।

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal —West Cuttack): I stand here now to call the "socialistic pattern" of the ruling party a bluff. I quite agree with some of the previous speakers who have called it a bluff. I have named it so from the very beginning. The Prime Minister has always called us slogan-mongers, but he himself has started this slogan. I do not want to repeat what my friend, Mr. Gadgil, has said. I do not believe he is frustrated. He has said some of the frank truths.

When we look into the financial proposals, for instance, some of those which have been modified, we will see one thing. The policy of the Government is to decentralise—at least they say they want to decentralise—and encourage the small manufacturers, whether they are small battery manufacturers or manufacturers of rugs or paints,

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thinners, solvents etc.; which they do on a very small scale but using power. The Finance Ministry say that they want to distinguish between power-driven machinery and hand-driven machinery or whatever it is. Those days are gone. You are having electricity; you are having the grid system and you spend crores of rupees to supply electricity to the villages. So, the distinction between power-driven machinery and hand-driven machinery has disappeared. The power which drives in a big factory, let us say, 100 units, drives in a small factory one or two units. Excise duty is put on these people. How do you want to encourage small industries? You want to give them all facilities and then cripple them like this. There was a petition presented and hon. Members have received a copy of it. I refer to thinners and paints, small people who had to keep a paraphernalia costing about Rs. 10,000 a year for the purpose of excise duty. That is the way you are killing small people. But, at the same time, whether it is foreigners or Indians, those perquisites amounting to thousands of rupees are taken out of the jurisdiction of income-tax. Why? These are the big people whether they are in Ahmedabad or Bombay, that the Government want to keep going and the small people are burdened all the time with more taxes, more excise duties, so that the country may be carried on by the top people riding on the shoulders of the masses.

Apart from this, I wish to say one thing. I had spoken in the general discussion about the excise duty on tobacco. The hon. Minister in his reply said that the demand form that I had submitted to the Minister of Excise duties was given in September. I had said that tobacco in my part of the country is harvested in December, that is, the plant is cut. How is it that the demand form is written out in September? The reply of the Minister was that it was for the previous crop which came to the market in March-April. This is absolutely misguiding this House. I accuse this Government of telling things in order to hide inefficiency, incompetency of their officers and their staff. How is it that the tobacco came to the market in a seasoned condition and sold in March-April and the duty is levied in September? How is that possible? Am I to believe that our Government is so charitable that it collects taxes six months after it was due? I again say that these officers of the Finance Ministry located in Orissa—and I have heard from my friends from other States also—are acting absolutely contrary to the Excise rules.

Shri Tyagi: Mostly, tobacco is deposited in warehouses and it remains unsold. The duty is realised only when the farmer acts the value of his tobacco in the warehouse. It takes time.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: It is not possible that tobacco is stored from March-April up till September, for seven months? It is not stored. It is sold within that period.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sometimes the duty is collected after a year as and when tobacco is released....

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I do not yield. This is the way the Government is treating us in this House You can well imagine how they are treating the people outside this House.

Then, without going into the arguments of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee all the time, to get rid of these foreigners, I say, I do not want to get rid of them, who come here with some knowledge to put up a refinery or a factory or anything. I want them. But, I want our Government to safeguard the sovereignty of this country. Another Minister has said in this Explanatory Memorandum about oil agreements, that the agreement contained "a stipulation for the utilisa-

tion of a reasonable number of tankers belonging to the Government or to any corporation in which the Government have a substantial interest for the purpose of carrying crude oil or other products for refineries and also for carrying the refined oil products for marketing operations." Please mark, it is said that it contains "a stipulation." But what does the agreement itself say?

"It is understood that if in future the Government or any shipping corporation in which the Government own a majority of the voting shares shall acquire, one or more petroleum tankers of a size economically suitable for use in the Stanvac business, the Stanvac, subject to its then existing charter commitments, will enter into discussions with the Government for the future utilisation of a reasonable number of such tankers."

The Government has placed the interests of this country at the mercy of these oil companies. Supposing we have one or two tankers as we are planning to have, one at Vizagapatam and another to be secured from somewhere outside, and we want the companies to give the cargo to us, they will then enter into discussions. They will say that they have committed themselves for 5 years or 10 years to chartered tankers from outside. What is going to happen? I hope such an eventuality will not come. But, the fact remains that our Government, instead of safeguarding the interests of this sovereign country kotows before these people because they know how to refine petroleum and we do not.

While talking about tankers, I want to say that our shipping industry is not being taken care of as well as it should be. It is very necessary for an independent country, for a big country to have its own mercantile marine. No doubt, loans have been given and sometimes we hear so many ships are being built at Vizagapatam or building is delayed and so many ships are being purchased from outside. But, the real purpose of a mercantile marine is not yet understood. It is not only for war purposes. During peace also, it is necessary for a nation to be self-sufficient in ships. At one time, before the First World War, there were a few countries which had plenty of ships. They were imperial countries and they carried all the cargo. Even America did not have sufficient ships. It was President Wilson, who in, 1915, said that America must have her own ships. In order to have our own ships, what we need is encouragement and facilities from the Government. I would like to know from the Government clearly what they intend to do about "flag discrimination", as the nations having plenty of ships complain whenever you do anything in order to protect your own national shipping. Will the Government make it clear to the foreign shipping interests concerned that though our Government would willingly abide by the international maritime convention regarding the use of ports, announced in 1923, they have no intention of accepting any extension of that convention as is sought to be done by certain interested parties? We are having all sorts of troubles. Our ships are coming back empty from foreign ports. That is due to the manipulations under what the international shipping people say "flag discrimination." But, it should be flag protection. In order to protect our own flag, we have to do certain things to encourage our ships. In order to secure cargo, particularly for our overseas vessels, Government should adopt the methods adopted by under-developed countries like Chile, Brazil, Uruguay, Turkey, Argentina and others who protect their shipping interests by diverting cargo to their own ships instead of giving it to foreign ships. In the trade agreements, there should be a clause to safeguard the interests of indigenous shipping. Import and export controls can be utilised for this purpose. There is also the possibility of insurance of ships and cargoes. These are ways in which the Indian

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shipping industry can be encouraged. The rate of interest on loans, particularly for overseas vessels, should be only at least half of what it is now. I think it is 2½ per cent. now, but it should be 1½ per cent. I might just give one instance. At one time when great Britain was building the two big ships *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* she had given loans at a lower rate than that at which she was giving for vessels intended for coastal traffic.

2 P.M.

So, it should be the duty of Government to encourage in these ways the shipping industry in this country, so that we shall have enough ships by the end of the second or the third Five Year Plan, to carry cargo from here, and also to carry cargo from abroad.

Then there is another thing.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. Now I would request the hon. Member to conclude. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to continue. I am now calling upon the hon. Minister. I have given the hon. Member enough time already, and I must be excused if I ask him to conclude now.

Shri M. C. Shah: I have nothing much to say in reply to the points raised by my hon. friends Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Gadgil. They have been replied to by my colleague the Minister of Commerce and Industry, and I do not want to repeat the same thing.

With regard to the points raised by my hon. friend Shri Sarangadhar Das about shipping, I had explained in detail when I replied to the debate on the consideration motion. I had explained at that time what steps Government are taking, and propose to take in this regard. At the same time I have also mentioned that with a view to finding full employment for our coastal ships, and to ensure better co-ordination between rail and other modes of transport, the Transport Ministry proposes to appoint a committee, and they will go into the question in all its aspects.

About the tankers also, I have already mentioned that we have a proposal to purchase tankers at an expenditure of about Rs. 2 crores. About the conditions in the agreements in respect of the oil refineries, I had mentioned what the position is. He has read already that condition. As a matter of fact these contracts with the oil refineries are made in the best interests of the country. There will be saving of a big sum of foreign exchange, and at the same time, we shall have refined oil just nearby in order to save the expenses and to make it cheaper.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): But at price.

Shri M. C. Shah: Whenever Government enter into any agreement with a foreign company, they look to the sovereignty of the country, and they always see that the interests of the country are safeguarded in the best way possible.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): May I know whether Government have any control in the determining of prices?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. C. Shah: There are one or two points of Shri Gadgil, to which I must reply. Unfortunately, I regret that Shri Gadgil, after having said something in a mood of desperation, is not here to hear the reply.

He said that the excise duty on superfine cloth was reduced because there was some Ahmedabad pull. I do not understand what he means thereby. If there was any insinuation that because I belong to Ahmedabad, and am in the Finance Ministry and therefore the excise duty on superfine cloth was reduced, then I must say that it is absolutely an untruth, and there is no basis whatsoever for such an allegation. There is no pull in the Finance Ministry so far as I am con-

cerned, either for Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona or Calcutta. My pull is for the best interests of the country. I have taken my lessons of public service at the feet of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai, and throughout my life the only concern before me has been the best interests of the country.

This matter of the duties on superfine cloth was considered at great length, when representations were made. Shri Gadgil also once told me, just at the time of the Budget, that the increase in the excise duty on coarse and medium cloth was also because of the Ahmedabad pull. He meant thereby that as against Bombay, Ahmedabad could get more advantage, and therefore there was an increase. I had asked him to supply me the particulars, but he has not been able to supply me any particulars so far. The excise duty on coarse and medium cloth has been reduced.

So far as excise duty on superfine cloth was concerned, he must understand the implications of the reduction. It was done after a good deal of deliberation and after a good deal of consultations with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, who knows about the trade. During the year prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill of this year, the excise duty on superfine cloth was 2½ annas per linear yard. Now if we have 2½ annas per square yard, it will come to about 3 annas and 4 pies. Everybody knows that there is a greater width for the superfine cloth, and if this duty is taken to 3 annas and 4 pies then the industry will find it very difficult to bear the burden. Therefore, the matter was considered, and it was found necessary to have at least the same rate or a somewhat higher rate than what was there. So 2 annas per square yard will come to a little more than what it was last year. At the same time we have also increased the duty on superfine cloth, by converting the handloom cess from 3 pies per linear yard to 3 pies per square yard. Therefore, they will have to pay about 33 to 40 per cent. more on that account too.

At the same time, he perhaps conveniently forgets the fact that it is fine cloth which is produced in rather very great quantities by the Ahmedabad mills. The duty on fine cloth that was proposed in the Finance Bill was one anna. But under these revised proposals it has been increased to 1 anna and 3 pies. There was always protest from those manufacturers who manufactured fine cloth that even that 1 anna and 6 pies was more. Still, last year it was 1 anna and 6 pies per linear yard; and though there were very strong representations, the Finance Ministry had turned them down, and they had kept that 1 anna and 6 pies. The duty of 1 anna and 3 pies per square yard fixed this time will come to more than 1 anna and 6 pies per linear yard.

So I feel that Shri Gadgil has, in haste, or in a mood of desperation, made an insinuation which was absolutely unfounded and baseless. He also accused Government of yielding to pressure when these taxation proposals were revised. He must understand that we are a democratic Government, always responsive to the Members of the House and to the people at large. Whenever there are representations, and whenever any proposals are made, whether it be from the Members of this House or from the interests concerned, we are bound to look into all those matters with sympathy. When we had proposed those taxes and duties, we had only hurriedly gone through the Taxation Inquiry Commission's Report. We find that there are repercussions, that the small-scale industries are affected, that the small traders are affected and that the trade is also affected in a bad way, then certainly we have to consider the matter, and as my hon. friend Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said, we had the courage to come with these revised proposals before the House.

There is no such thing as pressure. These revised proposals are not

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brought forward because there was pressure. As a matter of fact, we have gone further and we have taken a very bold step to move forward towards the attainment of our goal, the socialistic pattern of society. As regards the taxation proposals, we have increased the tax and if, still, my friend Shri Gadgil feels that we have taken a retrograde step, then I can only say that he is very much mistaken and he only wants to say things for the sake of saying things.

He also spoke about a ceiling on incomes. That matter was also explained at great length. Even the Taxation Inquiry Commission have suggested that the ceiling on income should be 30 times the income of a family, and that too net income. If we consider the *per capita* income at about Rs. 264 or Rs. 300 and take 5 members in a family, it comes to Rs. 1,500 and that multiplied by 30 gives Rs. 45,000 net. As a matter of fact, it has been explained that those people who will get an income of Rs. 5 lakhs will have a net income of about Rs. 94,000 or so. At the same time, this goal of having Rs. 45,000 net also cannot be achieved all of a sudden. We have to go gradually towards that end, and we are just considering, as I have already stated, all other recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission. Therefore, one must hold patience and proceed slowly and see what the pattern that is coming before us is. So I say that that argument was many a time exploded. Still he has got that pet phrase 'ceiling on income' every now and then to parade before the House.

There are no other points which have been raised, and I do not propose to take the time of the House further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF (CHANGE IN DESIGNATION) BILL

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend certain enactments for the purpose of changing the designation of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, be taken into consideration."

The House is aware that two months ago, or rather a month ago, the Prime Minister announced in this House that having regard to the fact that under the Constitution the President is the Supreme Commander of all the Defence Forces, it has been decided that the designation of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force should be dropped and those officers—high officers—should be called Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff and Chief of the Air Staff. In many enactments, the word 'Commander-in-Chief' is used and a certain authority is also vested in those officers by them. It is not the intention of the Government to reduce the authority of these officers. Therefore, what this Bill intends to do is that wherever the expression 'Commander-in-Chief' is used, it should be replaced by the words 'The Chief of the Army Staff', 'The Chief of the Naval Staff' or 'The Chief of the Air Staff', as the case may be, so that the structure may remain as it is and there should be no reduction of authority. The object of the Bill is concisely explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It is a purely formal measure and I commend it for the approval of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend certain enactments for the purpose of changing the designation of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, be taken into consideration."

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल-पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद-उत्तर पूर्व): इस विधेयक का

स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ शब्द कहने हैं।

पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि शायद गवर्नमेंट को "कमांडर" शब्द से चिढ़ हो गई है और इसी लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार समझती है कि युद्ध के समय तो "कमांडर" शब्द का कुछ अर्थ हो सकता है, परन्तु शान्ति के समय इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है और जिस प्रकार से कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने इसका स्पष्टीकरण किया है उससे विदित होता है कि इन अफसरों के अधिकारों में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह हर्ष की बात है।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि सेना में जितने अंग्रेजी के शब्द प्रयोग में आते हैं उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि इस अनुवादों के करने में कई जगह गड़बड़ी हो रही है। जैसे कि "चीफ आफ आर्मी स्टाफ" है। इसका अनुवाद हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों में दिया जा रहा है: "थल सेना के कार्यालयाध्यक्ष" और शायद रक्षा मंत्रालय ने भी इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है। इसका यह मतलब होता है कि वह केवल दफ्तर के इनचार्ज हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि रक्षा मंत्रालय का यह मंशा नहीं है कि वे केवल कार्यालय के चार्ज में रहें। सरकार का मंशा तो यह है कि सारी सेना का संचालन उनके हाथ में रहेगा। इसलिए इसका स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि सरकार "जल सेनाध्यक्ष, थल सेनाध्यक्ष और वायु सेनाध्यक्ष" इन शब्दों को स्वीकार कर ले तो ठीक होगा।

तीसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आपने इन तीन अधिकारियों का नाम तो बदल दिया, लेकिन क्या आप इनके नीचे के अधिकारियों के नामों में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं या नहीं – यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। जैसे जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग इन चीफ, ईस्टर्न कमांड, या वैस्टर्न कमांड या सदर्न कमांड हैं। क्या इनके नामों में परिवर्तन करने का भी विचार किया जा रहा है? इनके अतिरिक्त कुछ स्थानीय अफसर भी हैं जैसे आफिसर कमांडिंग दि स्टेशन आदि। यदि आप "कमांडिंग या कमांडेंट" शब्दों को हटाना चाहते हैं तो इनके नामों में भी परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This Bill has to be disposed of in 15 minutes.

Shri K. K. Basu: I shall finish in four or five minutes.

This Bill has been moved to give legal sanction to the scheme which has been stated earlier by the Prime Minister that they want to give the go-bye to the system that was prevalent in our country, and in the new set-up of things they are going to have this new nomenclature. So far as it goes, certainly it is necessary in the new set-up of things that we have since 1947 that the system of administration of the three wings of our defence forces may have to be changed and the nomenclature has necessarily to be altered. But what I feel is that just by changing the nomenclature the situation will not improve.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.-South): What else does he want?

Shri K. K. Basu: We all want that after 1947, as things have changed in our country, the relationship of the Defence Forces with the common man of the country must find expression in a better relationship. I do not say that there has not been any alteration; there might be some. As a matter of fact, the defence forces have been utilised sometimes for good work in the interest of the common man. But we still hope that the Defence Minister will make an effort to see that it is improved. Unfortunately, the relationship of the officers, who were trained in the British atmosphere, with the ranks of the army still

[Shri K. K. Basu]

continues to a large extent to be the same. There might have been some improvement. But what I feel is that it is absolutely necessary to do away with all the past connections, the ill effects of the past relationship, based upon the tie-up with the British system. It is a good thing that in the Army and the Air Force, we have Indian Chiefs but in the Navy we still continue to have a British Chief.

Of course, the Prime Minister said the other day that we do need some more experience in the Navy. That I can understand. When you want to build up a modern defence organisation in the Army, Navy and Air Force, it may be necessary to have for advice some experts. But their functions should be merely limited to that; their relationship with the organisation should be limited to that, and they should have nothing to do with the administration or executive functions. I hope that if not in the course of a few months, at least by the end of this year, the entire defence strength will be thoroughly Indianised, except possibly that there may be one or two experts who might be necessary. I hope our new Defence Forces will see that not only the nomenclature is changed, but the outlook and attitude is changed, not only as between themselves and the common man but also as between officers and the other cadres, which will be in tune with the democratic concept that we are trying to build up in our country.

Dr. Katju: Little has been said about the Bill itself, but other points have been raised. I should like to assure my hon. friend, who just preceded me, that there is no greater anxiety than the question of Indianising the entire services. We have been making rapid progress in this direction and during the last seven years, the aim has been kept in view and the utmost effort has been made to appoint suitable Indian officers. Very large numbers of people have been sent abroad for training. Wherever you find a non-Indian officer, the House may take it that that is because of compulsion, because of necessity, because we cannot find a suitable officer here. Please remember always that our Navy is a new Navy, that our Air Force also is a new Air Force, and that it requires very highly trained technical staff to run it and to show the way. We are doing very well. I cannot say, however, that, within 12 months, our aim of complete Indianisation shall be reached, but I do hope that within a very few years we shall be able to do it.

So far as the point that was raised by my hon. friend who spoke in Hindi is concerned—he spoke something about interpretation—I am not myself a great scholar, but I shall look into this matter and see to it that proper designations are used. It is not a question of liking the word "Command" Wherever you go, in a cantonment station, there is always an Officer Commanding. Similarly when we go to a Command, say, the Eastern Command, there is an Army Commander. So far as the Chief of Staff is concerned, it was done so because it was considered unsuitable that the word "Commander-in-Chief" should be used.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend certain enactments for the purpose of changing the designation of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATE BANK OF INDIA BILL

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Let me first make a submission that it is only five minutes to 2-30. I do not know whether I shall begin at this stage. If the House is ready to give me some more time then I can begin my speech. Otherwise....

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Today we are to sit till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the time that the hon. Minister expects to take?

Shri A. C. Guha: About 45 minutes for my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the House willing to sit after 5 o'clock, say, till 5-40?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Unless the hon. Minister speaks at the end, the Private Members' business will collapse and we cannot postpone the Private Members' business at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is willing, the hon. Minister may start now and take 45 minutes, and after that, the Private Members' business may start.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I would suggest that as there are only five minutes more, the Finance Minister may move his Bill tomorrow.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the House is not willing to sit some more time after five, or give me a portion of the Private Members' time, there is no use starting with the Bill just for five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister starts today, the Bill will stand over till tomorrow.

Shri Bansal: What point is gained by his starting now just for five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill then will stand over and it will be the first thing to be taken up tomorrow.

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to constitute a State Bank for India, to transfer to it the undertaking of the Imperial Bank of India and to provide for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1955."

The Report is in connection with the allotment of time for the Resolutions to be discussed today. The allotment of time is given in the Report and it is with the House and in the hands of every Member. I need not repeat it.

I commend that the Report be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION *RE* WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri K. T. Achuthan on the 9th April, 1955.

The time allotted is two hours: time already taken is 11 minutes and the balance is 1 hour 49 minutes. As usual, in the matter of Resolutions, 15

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

minutes' time is allowed to all except to the Mover, who can have 20 minutes, and the Government Member 20 to 30 minutes—normally 20 minutes.

Shri Achuthan may continue his speech.

Shri Achuthan (Crangannur): Last time while I was speaking on this Resolution, I was referring to the changes that were effected in many parts of the world in the introduction of the metric system. In India also, during the last century, we had our own attempts but we did not succeed.

In 1940, the National Planning Committee had taken up the question and decided on standardisation on all-India basis and, if possible, to adopt the metric system. Not only that. Other competent bodies also have taken up this question. In 1946, the Indian Science Congress passed a resolution not only for the decimalisation of currency or coinage, but also for the decimalisation of weights and measures. In its Executive Committee meeting presided over by our beloved Prime Minister, a resolution was passed that steps must be taken for the introduction of the metric system.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

In the same year Government came to the conclusion that there must be an Indian Standards Institution for going into the question of considering what the national standards must be with regard to length, weight and volume. They had also gone into the question and the Directors' Report in 1947 suggested some methods for the introduction of the metric system. In that Institution there was a Division called the Engineering Division. They considered the question and stated that a comprehensive enquiry was necessary before deciding upon a change from the existing British system to the metric system. A committee was appointed for the purpose and in that committee all associations, trade bodies and commercial bodies had their say. The question was thrashed out in all its details and then it came to the conclusion that there was a consensus of opinion in the country for the introduction of the metric system and its recommendation was in these words:

> "To facilitate the development of international trade and to put an end to the colossal loss of time and energy that this diversity causes, the weights and measures should be standardised as early as possible."

They no doubt envisaged the difficulties in the attainment of this objective, because in this country there are thousands of weights and measures distributed throughout the villages and other parts of the country and it requires a lot of time for people to get themselves educated and to get themselves accustomed. They stated the advantages that would accrue from it in these words:

> "This uniformity will lead to security to the masses in their day to day dealings. Its simplicity would result in the saving of time, money and energy in the commerce, and technical calculations and in education and training; its international character will stimulate overseas trade, etc."

Now, let us consider whether Government have taken any step, or any action to go into the question of the various systems of weights and measures in this country. It will be really surprising to know the number of weights and measures that are prevalent in this country. As early as 1867, the Central Committee on Weights and Measures which went into this question stated as follows:

> "Not only do the weights vary from province to province, but from town to town and even within the same town. Different weights are used in various trades

in the sale of different commodities and in wholesale and retail transactions."

There was another Committee in 1868 which went into this question and a minute of dissent appended to it by Mr. Stratchey says:

> "I suppose there is no country in the world in which the diversity and uncertainty of weights and measures are greater than in India. Whatever we do now, must be done with a view to the establishment of that system which we consider will be ultimately and permanently the best for the people of India."

A Committee which went into this question in 1913 stated that in India the weights and measures have never been settled on an organised system for the country as a whole. They said that in U.P. there were eight different weights of maunds ranging from 40 seers to 72½ seers. Similar were the conditions obtaining in Madhya Pradesh, and other States.

Then a remarkable survey was conducted in 1951 by the Indian Standards Institution in thousand and one hundred villages. They found that 143 different systems of weights, 150 systems of measurements and 180 systems for area measurement were in vogue. Not only that, a number of Committees which have gone into the question of agricultural produce and marketing conditions have come to the conclusion that this confusion must be remedied. The Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India says:

> "From all parts of India we received evidence of the disabilities under which the cultivator labours owing to the chaotic conditions in which matters stand in respect of weights and measures in the country and the hampering effect that this has upon trade and commerce generally."

The Report on the Marketing of rice in India, 1941 stated:

> "The disabilities of trade in agricultural commodities labour because of astonishing diversity in weights and measures in use in India, are many. The cultivator has to pay for all these risks and margins by traders."

The Report of the Marketing Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Council on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 1946 states:

> "The present state of affairs in the system of weights and measures is not only unwholesome for the proper development of marketing but also a constant cause of complaint from producers, traders and consumers alike."

Then comes the Report of the Marketing Officers in answer to a circular by the Indian Standards Institution in 1954, with special reference to the weights and measures used by cultivators, traders and Government in the transaction of agricultural produce. They say:

> "It is depressing and revealing that hundreds of measures are prevalent in the country."

They found that there were a number of weights and measures for the sale of the same commodity. In Bombay it may be a little less, but in all parts of India, Madras, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Assam, and Bengal, this was the state of affairs. They came to the conclusion that unless some steps are taken to see that some uniform system is adopted in this country, the cultivator, the honest trader and the consumer would suffer.

Even in the United Kingdom, a Committee on Weights and Measures in 1949 stated:

> "The desirability of worldwide agreement on units of measurements, so far as may be attainable, is not to be gainsaid."

Even though the U.K., the U.S.A and the Commonwealth countries may

[Shri Achuthan]

be non-metric countries, their trade is mostly with the metric countries. They, therefore, suggested that it would be better, if possible, to develop a uniform system of weights and measures. In 1913-14, Mr. Campbell, one of the Members of a Committee appointed to go into the question of weights and measures in his minute of dissent strongly suggested the introduction of the metric system. In 1935 and 1939 the International Chambers of Commerce also wanted the progressive adoption of the metric system.

In 1946, Government wanted to introduce the Indian Coinage Amendment Bill and there also the Congress Party while approving the principle of it said that it must be accompanied by a uniform system of weights and measures. In 1947, all competent bodies stated that they were in favour of a uniform metric system. The Institute of Engineers, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Association for the Cultivation of Science, even the Director of the National Physical Laboratory, London stated that if the Government of India accepts the principle it must adopt the metric system because there are sufficient grounds.

We are progressing in industrialisation; our trade is expanding; we want to see that our trade spreads throughout the world. In industry there must be a uniform system so that it will be advantageous to our traders, consumers and producers. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, for whom our Commerce and Industry Minister has got a soft corner, when he was Minister of Industry and Supply recognised the necessity of a uniform system of weights and measures. So, there is no room left for Government to say that there may be difficulties in regard to our import and export trade.

The hon. Minister Shri Guha while replying to a non-Official Bill in the Rajya Sabha in 1953, stated with regard to the amendment of the Coinage Act that Government is accepting the principle of a uniform system of coinage and weights and measures. In reply to a question of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on the 5th April, it was stated that Government is considering the matter and will come to a decision shortly. A memorandum has been supplied, yesterday which goes to show that the Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that any further delay is not advisable and they have almost decided to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of our worthy Deputy Minister of Commerce, Shri Kanungo. I am sure that he will be very serious about it. The Committee appointed by the Indian Standards Institution considered that it may not be a very easy thing to introduce this system, particularly during the transitional period. But all these difficulties have to be tackled.

So, Government have accepted the principle and have decided to appoint a committee to go into the question. In fact it is high time that we brought this confusion to an end, and we must take steps to see that at least within ten or fifteen years, this question is settled. Though the expenditure may be about one crore, in an year the advantages will outweigh this expenditure. I am therefore, certain that early steps will be taken to implement this decision.

What are the specific advantages? I am sure even the sponsors of this measure say that if this is introduced in schools and medical and technical institutions, it will save 25 per cent. of the time for the students who study these fractions and multiplications and computations, etc. It really gives us saving of time, and not only that, but it puts us in line with other countries of the world. The position is made very easy. I therefore humbly request that the Government may not lose any time in adopting this system and accepting the principle and go into the question in right earnest.

I have said in this resolution that any other weight or measure should be penalised; I did not refer to metric system. I have my own reasons for it, because I thought Government would come forward and say that this is the best system available and so, I thought I need not mention that. Another Member has tabled an amendment saying that there should be a phased programme. That is a simple matter and that may be left to the legislature. When we legislate upon these matters we ought to see how the people who use other weights and measures can be brought to a uniform standard. That is more of a procedural matter.

One more thing I have to say in this connection. All the State Governments should take it seriously and see that the weights and measures legislation is scrupulously observed and put into execution. There are a number of people in this country—traders and other people—who try to evade this. That is the practice now going on in the country. So, the responsibility lies equally on the State Governments as well as on the Centre and no time should be lost in taking up the question in right earnest and putting the scheme into execution. I therefore commend my resolution to the acceptance of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take necessary steps to introduce uniform weights and measures throughout the country to make penal the use or possession of any other weight or measure."

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take necessary steps to introduce uniform weights and measures throughout the country based on the metric system."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

> (i) In the Resolution, *after* "to introduce" *insert* "by a phased programme".
>
> (2) In the Resolution, *omit* "or possession".

Mr. Chairman: Amendments moved:

(1) That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

> "This House is of opinion that Government should take necessary steps to introduce uniform weights and measures throughout the country based on the metric system."

(2) In the Resolution, *after* "to introduce" *insert* "by a phased programme".

(3) In the Resolution, *omit* "or possession".

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): May I respectfully suggest that in the light of the memorandum that the Government have circulated among the Members, let the Government make the position clear at this stage. That may be much better.

Mr. Chairman: Why not the Members speak first of all? I know the memorandum has been circulated, but I do not like to ask the Minister concerned to make his position clear at the very start.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am quite prepared to make it clear if the Chair will permit me.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have listened with great attention to the speech of my hon. friend Shri Achuthan. The Government is very grateful that Shri Achuthan should have thought about this subject at this juncture. The Government have prepared a short memorandum and sent it to the Members of the Sabha so as to give them the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

background in regard to this controversy about the uniform standard for weights and measures all over the country. Therefore, there is no need for me to underline any portion of that memorandum. In fact, Shri Achuthan has also covered the same ground.

The one important fact that has to be noted in this connection is that it is only an incident that prevented this Government from adopting the metric system of weights and measures, because, the predecessor Government of ours in this House had in 1870 passed a measure prescribing the metric system of weights and measures as the standard system of India largely due to the intervention of Mr. Stratchey who was a civil servant and an engineer in the employ of the British Government. The Secretary of State in Whitehall did not like the departure from British traditions that was envisaged in that measure and so the measure was given up.

My hon. friend, Shri Achuthan, has said that one of my distinguised predecessors in this office, our respected leader Rajaji, was very keen to introduce the standard system of weights and measures based on the metric system. In fact he imbibed the enthusiasm from the Father of the Nation who was himself keen about decimal coinage. Subsequently, as these things happen at a time when the Government is preoccupied, Government's attention on this matter was not focussed, but the Indian Standards Institution of which I have the honour to be the President, took up the matter from where the Government had left it and they have appointed a Committee to go into this matter and the report of this Committee along with an exhaustive note on this subject for which the Government owes its thanks to a young friend of mine Shri Pithambar Pant, has been placed in the Library. An annexure to that document is the report of the Indian Standards Institution's sub-committee on weights and measures, which saw the light of day in 1949. In fact, I would like hon. Members who are so inclined to read this report because this report practically gives both the historical background as well as the paramount necessity for us to standardise our weights and measures. Well, we have naturally to accept a conversion which is copied by almost all the countries of the world and which actually is also easy for purposes of calculation. Of course, the House knows that this country was responsible for the orgin of the decimal system on which the metric system is based and it is fair that in 1955, when we should think of the standardisation of weights and measures, we should bring our memory back to when we originated this idea and adopt it for the future.

The I.S.I. report also gives an account of the difficulties in implementing the standard system of weights and measures all over the country and the amount of work that has to be done, the propaganda that will have to be done about it and the period of years during which legislation might be enacted, might be brought into full force and so on. When I took office in 1952, I started dealing with this particular report and all the concerned departments of Government were invited to consider the report. We had a certain amount of difficulties and differences of opinion. Certain departments felt that the cost would be very heavy in the change-over and that there would be various other difficulties also. Ultimately we have had to commit the whole matter to the Planning Commission. We did so partly because the Planning Commission was a body which can take an objective view and secondly with the Second Five Year Plan in the offing which was dimentionally something big and would mean a number of new industries—both large and small being set—it would bring in the forefront the problem of standardisation of weights and measures. That was the time for standardisation for the weights and measures. We are not

merely thinking of standardising the measures used by big units but we are also thinking of standardising the tools used by the small man. Even these people have got to be taught the use of the standard measure. So, we felt that the Planning Commission was the best body to come to a decision on this matter. I am happy to say that the Planning Commission have taken a decision in favour of a decimal system of coinage and the metric system of weights and measures. The phasing of the programme has been left to a Committee of which the Chairman will be my distinguished colleague Mr. Kanungo, and the Committee will be composed of departmental representatives as well as experts. As a preliminary to the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures, the Government will certainly adopt the decimal system of coinage. It is the intention of Government that my colleague the Finance Minister, should, at an early opportunity, introduce a Bill in this House for adopting the decimal system of coinage. In regard to the legislation in respect of the metric system of weights and measures, the Kanungo Committee will consider not merely the phasing of it which has been suggested in one of the amendments, but also the type of legislation that is necessary.

There is yet another very big task to be undertaken, namely, to get the co-operation of the States. I propose to write to the various States giving them the information that we have at our disposal and telling them of the need to change-over. We propose to send a letter along with the literature to the various States so as to get their co-operation. I have very little doubt that in a matter like this, there will not be any State which would not want to support this progressive measure.

Further, I am in the happy position of being able to accept a major part of the resolution of my hon. friend Mr. Achuthan, as amended by the amendments moved by Shri Keshavaiengar, Shri Thanu Pillai and Shri Sharma. I think, since I have given the assurance that the whole matter will have to be dealt with by a Committee and the Committee will have to draft the necessary legislation and we have also to phase the programme over a period of years, I hope my hon. friend Shri N. B. Chowdhury will not press his amendment because the principle of the amendment is accepted by Government. (*Interruption*).

My. hon. friend Mr. Sodhia was not here to move his amendment. He does not like the change-over. I do not blame him because that is his point of view. There is no use saying that Mr. Sodhia is wrong and I am right; because there is quite a large section of people, representing the many Departments of the Government of India who share the opinion of Mr. Sodhia. But, it was a question of examining the two types of opinions and ultimately coming to a conclusion that when we want progress, when we want a uniform nomenclature all over the country,—we are attempting to have a uniform language, we have a Constitution which covers the entire country—when we want an economic system which will benefit the entire country, naturally, the weights and measures and the coinage should go along with it. When we have to make a change-over, the difficulty will really be if we have to adopt any of the measures of any particular area and some other area is going to shout and say the people will not adopt the particular type of weights and measures of any one part. The difficulty arises because we have confined ourselves to the inch and the pound which has been in usage all along and now we want to take to standard weights and measures and give up the present maunds and seers, the Bengal maund and seer, the Madras maund and seer and other types of measures and so on. When we are thinking of a uniform pattern on which there could be no difference of opinion, the best thing is to follow a pattern, a system of which we are the originators, this country is the originator and make it the standard system and it also

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

happens to be, luckily, that in regard to scientific and industrial purposes the measurements largely used all over the world are the metric measurements and metric weights. It also happens to be in tune with our own proclivity and our own background and tradition and culture fit in more or less with the practice in the major parts of the world. That is why the Government's decision is that we should adopt the decimal system of coinage and the metric system of weights and measures, that legislation should be brought before this House as early as possible for both these purposes,—the coinage preceeding the weights and measures, and that there should be a phased programme of introduction, that within a period, a measurable one—not something like 25 years certain but a period reasonably short—which allows us time for educating the public, so that these should become the only system of weights and measures and coinage in the country. I am sure Mr. Sodhia will have his say. And, I am also safeguarding not merely my own freedom but also the freedom of opinion that might be expressed by other Members of the House in admitting that Mr. Sodhia's point of view is a valid point of view. Only it is a point of view which, at the present moment, is not practicable because we cannot perpetuate the existing system of weights and measures all over the country. Standardisation in some form is inevitable. Once you accept standardisation, let us have something rational and scientific. I would like, once again, to express the gratitude of Government to Mr. Achuthan and other hon. friends who have moved the amendments in a form which is acceptable to Government.

Mr. Chairman: May I take it that the various viewpoints which have been put forward by way of amendments have practically been accepted by the Government? So, is the Resolution going to be withdrawn or is still going to be debated? All the viewpoints have been accepted; every amendment sought to be moved has practically been accepted.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: There are two amendments by me.

Mr. Chairman: I have no intention of stifling discussion. All I wanted to know was the sense of the House. If the hon. Member wants to speak, I have no objection.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Sir, we support the view that there should be a uniform standard of weights and measures in the country. In fact, we feel that it is desirable that the uniformity should be achieved within the shortest possible time. But, there are certain difficulties which stand in the way and, so, we realise that it must be done through a phased programme. We know that there is a bewildering variety of weights and measures prevailing in this country. They vary not only from State to State but, you may say, from market to market, even union to union and from one panchayat to another panchayat. This difference has led to the sufferings of the agriculturists and other ignorant people. The cultivators have been the worst sufferers on account of this in the past. Because of their illiteracy, because of their ignorance, the buyers and some unscrupulous traders have exploited them. In the case of jute, in the case of oil, milk and certain other things and grains also, we find that there are people who exploit the simple village folk. This happens because of the unauthorised and inaccurate weights and measures which are used by the buyers on occasions. So, the sooner the uniformity is brought about the better for all concerned. But the problem is how it has to be done.

3 P.M.

This is an item in the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution where the Union has power only to establish standards of weights and measures and has no authority, so far as the implementation of it or the administration of it is concerned. That is a

great difficulty because I have some experience about this thing. I know that at an important market place of the sub-divisional town of Ghatal in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal, recently, a large number of women and other people were tried in the courts and fined. I do not mind if cheats, who want to give the buyers less than what is due, are punished. But, certain innocent people, who did not know that they were using inaccurate weights or did not try to give less, have also been punished. What is that due to? That is because these village folk and others who come to the market to sell their vegetables etc., have to buy these weights and measures from the local hardware merchants. Although these people want to have the correct measures available, yet they are supplied measures and weights which are not accurate. Therefore, if this measure is to be properly implemented and if it is to be seen that simple people do not suffer, Government have to start a factory of their own for the manufacture of these weights and measures. Otherwise, there would be difficulty. Private parties or private manufacturers will manufacture counterfeit weights and the people will be in great difficulty. In the memorandum it has been said that the Government will sell to the public standard metric weights and measures in the beginning. Later, private parties will produce and sell these weights. This is a thing which I cannot understand. We are trying to expand the public sector. Government bear all the expenditure for devising the standard weights and measures in the beginning. They spend money on it and also manufacture in the beginning. Why should not the Government have control over such factories and why should not these factories be in the public sector? This is a very reasonable demand which must be considered by the Government. Weight and measure is an important matter. This has been realised in the memorandum also. Therefore, if Government is to supply weights and measures in the beginning, Government should continue to have a monopoly or sole authority to manufacture these weights and measures, at least the most important weights and measures.

In this connection, I would like to mention that although there is a common desire for uniformity so far as weights and measures are concerned, some people like Shri K. C. Sodhia have said that we should continue to have Indian weights and measures. The metric system has been accepted and recognised internationally by all people and it is a sort of a scientific system. In our country, we have side by side three systems: the British system of pounds, tons, etc., the Indian system of maunds, chataks, etc. and the metric system to some extent in laboratories and other scientific institutions. This scientific metric system has been accepted in the Government memorandum. We hope that the Committee that is going to be set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Kanungo will look into all these questions and introduce the metric system in the country in such a way that there may not be any hardships to the people in adjusting themselves to the new system. It is said here that they contemplate a period of 10 or 15 years for the introduction of this system. What will happen in the beginning? They have of course said that there would be publicity and propaganda in the beginning. The panchayats, All India Radio and other publicity media should be used for this purpose. Then, public opinion would be formed and then gradually the system should be introduced. The decimal system of coinage should precede the introduction of the metric system so far as weights and measures are concerned. With regard to the introduction of the decimal system of coinage, it has to be worked out in such a way that the common people do not suffer. There is also a suggestion that the weights and measures which are now with the people may be purchased by the Government Or, there should be a notification giving them sufficient time so that they

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

can change the weights that they now possess, so that they can sell them to the Government if the Government make any such arrangement. Because, if the old weights and measures continue to be with the people, they will be used, so long as the Government by legislation do not prevent their use. If the Government have to see that there is no hardship to the common people, all these legislations have to be prepared carefully and it has to be seen that the innocent people are not put to any difficulty.

As regards the point that we may not be very particular about the introduction of this reform at this particular moment as stated in an amendment,—he wants to stick to the Indian weights and measures—I have only to say that it was during the very difficult days of the French Revolution, when France was menaced by foreign powers, that they had to adopt a number of comprehensive legislations covering many matters. They adopted this metric system during the days of the French Revolution. Even if we are confronted by big problems, we need not be hesitant so far as the introduction of the metric system is concerned. It is a scientific system that has been accepted. We hope that by a proper phasing of the programme, we shall also be able to adopt this system in our country.

With regard to my amendment No. (4) to the resolution of Shri Achuthan, in which I seek to omit the words "or possession", I have to say only this much. The intention of this amendment is to see that the ordinary people do not suffer because of the possession of such weights and measures. It is all right to penalise the use of 'such weights and measures'. But, some people may have it in their possession without meaning any harm to anybody, without wanting to use it for fraudulent purposes. It would be wrong to punish the persons who possess these weights without making adequate provision for taking them away. Even if there is a time limit for the handing over of these things to some authority, if any of these weights are found out, there also, it would not be proper to punish the people for simple possession of such things. It may be that something is left somewhere in the corner of somebody's room due to inadvertance. He did not know that it was there. If some people come to know that some of these old weights are there and if the person is to be punished, that would be certainly unjust. We have to take every precaution to see that when we introduce this new system, the ordinary simple people do not suffer.

I support the view that the metric system should be introduced in this country in accordance with a phased programme, and submit that the laws should be carefully drawn, that the States should be asked to co-operate in this matter and that there should be no harassment to the common people in the administration of this new system of weights and measures.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): My objection to this legislation is rather on fundamentals. We are enamoured these days of having uniformity all over the country. That is an approach which may be laudable in certain ways. But, if we are infatuated about it and if we want uniformity in all things, it may lead to an impossible position. Why should we do so? If France or Germany or England follows that system, well, those are countries which are so very small. England is just one-sixtieth of India; Germany may be just one-fortieth, and France would be still less. To adopt those systems here, thinking that we will be able to introduce uniformity in this land, in matters of common daily occurance is thing which I consider would mean a wrong approach to the problem. In certain *mandis* and in certain cities, you may have certain standard weights and measures. But all throughout the land you cannot have that uniformity.

This Resolution says that the Government must make very serious

attempts in that direction. It has also been stated that Government have been making such attempts for a long time, but because the State Governments did not take any interests in the matter things could not improve. Well, the State Governments could not do that. As far as the villages are concerned, we ought to know that we are not in very great touch with the villagers themselves. Occasionally people from the towns may go there, or a constable may go there, or a village *patwari* may go there once or twice a month. Now that these community projects and national extension blocks have been started, some of our constables may go there on cycle and make a show of their faces. That does not mean that we are going to reform them.

My submission in this connection is that after all any reform that we are going to take must be for the benefit of this country, i.e. for the benefit of the millions of people who live in this country. It is not for we people who are sitting here, it is not for the Minister or for the people of the ISI who think that they are very scientific to change these things in this manner. In fact, yesterday I got a very good illustration of the scientific knowledge which my hon. friend the Minister of Commerce and Industry possesses, when he said that assessment by linear yard was not scientific, but assessment of excise duty on the basis of square yard was scientific. I do not quite understand that. Simply because the superfine cloth has a good deal of width, if this square yard basis is taken, does it become scientific? I say it is not scientific.

By the adoption of this metric system, our poor villagers are being cheated and so on. You know that for ten generations or even 20 generations, our people have been using rupees, annas and pies, and the seer and the *chatak*. Even then some of them cannot calculate properly. Do you think that they will be able to do it with the metric system? I tell you your metric system will work havoc. Your national sample survey and your national income survey etc. give us an idea as to how the manipulation of a few dots will increase or decrease values by ten times. Therefore, we must not always try to fly in the air. Well, we have got our Ministry of air, and similarly we have got our Ministry of sky also, and we think we can go about flying high. But what will happen to the poor people of this country? We will just be cutting them off from ourselves.

It is said that the Planning Commission has ordained that the thing will happen. What is the Planning Commission? The Planning Commission is the master of our Government, and we know that it is the Planning Commission which is ruling the day. What does planning mean? Planning means putting priorities. That is the concept of planning. Now, the Plannnig Commission wants to spend one crore of rupees every year over this measure. It is a damned thing. That we must know. The whole economy of the country is in a bad state, and our people are suffering in the villages. We are doing nothing for them, and we do not care for them. We simply want to spend lakhs and crores on this measure. This is a mentality which is very bad, and which does us a very great harm by putting us away from the common people.

Moreover the standard of literacy in this country is very low. In spite of the efforts that our Maulana Saheb has made all these five years, the standard of literacy is very low. He has got his own pen in his pocket and he can order anything from here, and say all these *sahooliyats* should be given for improving the percentage of literacy. But the percentage of literacy in our country is just about 20 per cent. 80 per cent. of our people do not know even how to count one hundred or two hundred. And yet you say you are going to introduce the metric system in this country. It ought to be an eye-opener for us. We are talking of things which have got no connection with us.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): What is wrong?

Shri K. C. Sodhia: It is wrong. It is a thing which, I say, you do not understand. In my college days we used to learn about the beneficial effects of this metric system. We learnt that England, France and other countries have adopted this system, and they are scientifically advanced countries. But America is also a very advanced country, and they have not adopted this metric system, because it is a matter which concerns vitally the people of their country and affects them too. Likewise, it is a matter which affects the crores of people in this country. Unless we find that we can serve the interests of all by introducing a change, we should not introduce that change. Otherwise, that change will cost us only some crores of rupees, and will end in a fiasco.

So, we have to consider this very maturely whether we are not running ahead of our people. The millions and millions of our people are lying there miles and miles behind. In our eagerness to have quick progress, we may run the race, but we shall be leaving them far behind. That is a thing which I am not going to tolerate. My advice to Government is that they should look very carefully into this matter before spending money over this reform.

Further, did they consult any of our merchant people in this regard?

Shri Achuthan: A number of them.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Did you circulate your ideas before the country? Did you put them before the country? You simply come to a decision on your own. Not only Government are doing so, but the masters of our Government, namely the Planning Commission also are doing it. They have ordained that it ought to be done like this, and our Minister is just appointing committees to go into these matters. Did he care to ask the Planning Commission, well, are you living in the villages of India or in these cities like Delhi?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): They are living in Delhi.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: This a matter which I have thought over with great calmness, and I am quite convinced that this is a matter in which Government are rushing with precipitate haste, such a haste that they are likely to break their heads. I have tabled an amendment in this regard and would commend it for the consideration of Government. They may consider it or they may not consider it. I do not know.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): With all due respect to my learned friend who preceded me, I have no hesitation in saying that perhaps he was blissfully ignorant of what has happened during the investigation by Government in regard to the system of uniform weights and measures required for our country. Shri K. C. Sodhia was questioning whether Government have made any enquiries. I would like to submit that they have made enquiries, and different committees have been appointed for this purpose.

This matter has been on the anvil for more than a century. More than a century and a half ago, *i.e.* in 1801 this matter of introduction of standardised weights and measures was being thought of for India. Since then several committees have been appointed by the Central Government and also the provincial Governments. As late as 1867 and 1868 there was a committee appointed for this purpose. That committee went into the whole matter, and three members of that committee gave a dissenting note saying that they wanted the metric system to be introduced into our country.

The then Government accepted that minority opinion and formulated a regulation, but that regulation could not be put into force because the then Secretary of State for India could not give his consent. He thought that it was too severe; he had his own reasons to do so. Subsequently, the then Government of India also modi-

fied the regulation and put it forward again in a modified manner and that regulation was passed. But it remained a dead letter because no notification at all was issued by Government in pursuance of that enactment.

I do not think it is a question of all of us being infatuated over a system of uniformity in our country. It is very necessary. As it is, it has led to a lot of difficulties and confusion in our everyday dealings, in the commercial dealings of the ordinary man. All commercial transactions and trade activities are increasing and it is very necessary that some sort of uniform and suitable method must be introduced at the earliest opportunity in our country. Even the manufacturers' association of the National Planning Committee of 1940 had passed a unanimous resolution that the metric system and the decimal system must be introduced in our country. The All India Science Congress association in 1946, presided over by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, passed a resolution unanimously recommending that the metric system be introduced. The Director of the Indian Standards Institution has gone very carefully into the matter, issued a questionnaire, taken evidence, consulted tradesmen and chambers of commerce and done everything, and finally has come to the conclusion that the metric system is the best system that is suited for our country. It is not a question of our flying in the air. No doubt, I think what Shri K. C. Sodhia has placed before the House, discloses the difficulty that is involved in introducing the system throughout the whole country. Anything that concerns our country is a very huge thing; the hugeness itself is a problem. Our country itself is so huge that we have to get things done in a huge manner; otherwise, it is impossible to solve problems. I quite agree with the statement that the people of our country are not educated. Certainly, that is a difficulty we are faced with and the sooner we fight that, the better it is for us. Even so, I do not think if we go to the common man in the village, he will refuse this facility being given to him. The cost involved in the matter of bringing about this uniformity of weights and measures ought not to frighten us at all. We ought not to get worried about the cost involved because I am one of those who feel that the ultimate gain that we may have in having a simple and easy method for the whole country would certainly outweigh the difficulties involved in the matter of expense and so on.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to take the sense of the House as to whether the matter requires any further discussion or not. In my humble opinion, the matter has been sufficiently discussed, but if the House wants to go on with the discussion, I have no objection. The Government's attitude has been made clear and Government are accepting the Resolution. In a matter of this kind, when all the amendments have been practically accepted in principle and the Government's attitude is so clear, I do not know whether Members will be justified in prolonging the discussion. But if they so want, I have no objection. I would like to be guided by the sense of the House.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: If there is any one who wants to oppose the Resolution then we can continue; otherwise, I think the discussion can stop.

Mr. Chairman: I am just taking the sense of the House. I want to know if there is any opposition to its acceptance by Government. Government have put their case in a very moderate way and they have explained the *pros* and *cons*. If anybody is opposed to that view, I would certainly give an opportunity to him, but if Members are agreed on this, then there is no use prolonging the debate.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): We want to oppose what Shri K. C. Sodhia has said. He has misrepresented the whole thing.

Mr. Chairman: It has been replied to by Shri Keshavaiengar. But if anybody holds a different view, I am prepared to give an opportunity to him.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I had sent in my name to speak. But in view of the fact that the Minister seems to have already spoken, I do not want to speak.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Shri Achuthan has put this Resolution in a form in which Government are not going to accept it. So my suggestion is that the first portion of the Resolution, to which Government have no objection, may be accepted.

The system of measures that is prevalent in India at present is really very bad. In one part, 80 tolas make a seer, in another 110 tolas make a seer; in a third part, a different number of tolas make a seer. Why not Government first make these things uniform so that people will be prepared to accept the new things that Government intend to bring before the country? These things have not so far been handled by Government. In different parts, there are different measures though they are called seer. That is the difficulty. So my suggestion is that let Government first make weights and measures of the country uniform throught so that the people of all parts will be able to realise it, when it will be transformed into another system, the metric system. So it will take Government much time to proceed in the matter. I would request Government first to make the weights and measures uniform in India. As has been pointed in the pamphlet issued to us, it will surely take time. Government will proceed in that direction. If there is no uniformity throughout the country, if they know differently, one seer to be weighed differently, then how can they expect to translate it into practice. So my suggestion is that Government should accept the first portion of the Resolution of my friend, Shri Achuthan, so that there will be no difficulty, and there will be uniformity throughout the country; uniformity with other countries will then come.

Mr. Chairman: Government have stated that they are accepting the principle of the Resolution in regard to uniformity and the principle of the amendment in regard to the metric system. I take it that the House is almost in agreement with what the hon. Minister has said. Now I would like to know the attitude of the hon. Mover of the Resolution, whether he proposes to withdraw it.

Shri Achuthan: If the Government accept it....

Mr. Chairman: Government have accepted the principle of the Resolution and also the principle of the amendment regarding the metric system. So the Resolution has not been accepted in its entirety. Therefore it is that I want to know the attitude of the hon. Mover.

Shri Achuthan: Government have accepted the amendment?

Mr. Chairman: Government hove accepted the principle of the amendment. Is he agreeable to accept the amendment?

Shri Achuthan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then I take it that he proposes to withdraw his Resolution in view of what has fallen from the hon. Minister.

Shri Achuthan: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: I now propose to follow another course. Instead of the hon. Member asking the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution, it would be better, since the Government have been pleased to accept the amendment, I put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that Government should take necessary steps to introduce uniform weights and measures throughout the country based on the metric system."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman:. As this amendment which is in substitution of the original Resolution, has been accepted, I am not putting the original Resolution or the other two amendments thereto to the vote of the House.

RESOLUTION *RE* CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL FINANCE CORPORATION

श्री एस० एन० दास (दरभंगा — मध्य): मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने पेश करता हूं:

> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches all over the States to provide credit facilities for agricultural operations in the country."

यह प्रश्न, जिसके बारे में मैं ने इस सभा में यह प्रस्ताव रखा हैं, कुछ नया नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले पचास वर्षों में इस सभा-भवन में और इसके बाहर अनेक बार विचार किया गया हैं। कई बार इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया हैं। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल हैं, सरकार भी इस समस्या के महत्व को समझती हैं।

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह): बहुत

श्री एस० एन० दास: बावजूद इस बात के कि वह इसकी आवश्यकता और वांछनीयता को समझती हैं, वह इस विषय में जल्दी करने की जरूरत को नहीं समझती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान सचमुच में गांवों का हिन्दुस्तान हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सैंकड़ों में अस्सी आदमी देहात के रहने वाले हैं और सैंकड़ों में सत्तर खेती पर निर्भर करने वाले हैं। हो सकता हैं कि उनमें से बहुत से लोग स्वयं खेती करके न कमाते हों, लेकिन यह तथ्य हैं कि सैंकड़ों में सत्तर आदमियों का जीवन खेती पर निर्भर करता हैं। राष्ट्रीय आय समिति ने हिन्दुस्तान की १९५०-५१ की राष्ट्रीय आय का जो हिसाब लगाया हैं, उससे पता चलता हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आय का आधा हिस्सा खेती से आता हैं और अभी बहुत बरसों तक हिंदुस्तान की अधिकांश जनता खेती पर ही निर्भर करती रहेगी। यद्यपि हम सोचते हैं कि हम अपने देश में उद्योग को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर और बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ाएं, फिर भी जो अवस्था इस समय हैं और जो अवस्था अभी बहुत दिनों तक रहने वाली हैं, उसमें खेती की प्रधानता रहेगी।

हमने अपने सामने को-आपरेटिव कामनवैल्थ का उद्देश्य रखा हैं, लेकिन किसी ने कहा हैं कि को-आपरेटिव कामनवैल्थ कैसे स्थापित हो सकता हैं जब तक कि कामन आदमी के पास धन न हो? और फिर कामन आदमी रहने वाला कहां का हैं? वह देहात का रहने वाला हैं। ऐसी हालत में सरकार ने इस बात की अहमियत और वांछनीयता को समझते हुए भी इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक जो कार्यवाही की हैं, उसको किसी भी हालत में संतोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा कि स्वराज्य के बाद सरकार ने अगर किसी प्रश्न की अत्यन्त उपेक्षा की हैं, तो वह प्रश्न हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों में खेती के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न हैं और यह उपेक्षा इसलिए सहज होती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के रहने वाले—सैंकड़ों में अस्सी लोग-जागृत नहीं हैं। अगर वे जागृत होते, तो सरकार को यह उपेक्षा न करने देते। इसलिए आज मुझे अत्यन्त खुशी हैं कि इस प्रस्ताव को, जिसको संसद् के सामने रखने के लिए मैं लगातार चार साल से प्रयत्न करता आ रहा हूं, इस बार प्रस्तावों के चिट्ठे में पहला स्थान पाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं ने यह बताया हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो खेती हैं, उसकी आवश्यकता और महत्व दिनों दिन और भी बढ़ेगा। सेन्सस कमिश्नर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया हैं कि १९५१ में, जब कि हमारी आबादी ३६ करोड़ थी, हमको साढ़े सात करोड़ टन अन्न की जरूरत हुई। उसने अन्दाजा लगाया हैं कि १९६१ में हमें साढ़े आठ करोड़ टन अन्न की जरूरत होगी। इसी तरह से हिसाब लगाया गया हैं कि इस बढ़ते हुए पैमाने को देखते हुए १९७१ और

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

१९८१ में अनाज की खपत बहुत अधिक बढ़ जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दुस्तान में इस समय प्रति आदमी चौदह औंस जो अनाज की खपत है, पौष्टिक दृष्टि से वह बहुत थोड़ी है। जिस तरह से हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, अगर उसी तरह से हम अपने देश में खाद्यान्न की उपज नहीं बढ़ाते जाएंगे, तो कुछ समय के बाद हमारे देश में ऐसा समय आएगा, जब कि हम देखेंगे कि यह समस्या हल होने के लायक नहीं रही। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह से हम उद्योग को बढ़ाने के लिए वित्त का प्रबन्ध करते हैं—पैसे का प्रबन्ध करते हैं, उसी तरह हम खेती के लिए भी पैसे की व्यवस्था करें। हम ने देखा है कि यद्यपि सरकार ने योजना में खेती के लिए अधिक से अधिक रुपया रखा है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद जब से हमारे देश में स्वराज्य हुआ है, तब से अब तक ऋण की व्यवस्था के लिए जो कार्यवाही की गई है, वह बहुत ही नाकाफी है। यह ठीक है कि नदियों में बड़े पैमाने पर बांध बना कर सिंचाई का इंतजाम करना खेती के लिए लाभकर है और छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के उद्योगों की योजना भी खेती के लिए लाभकर है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार ने शुरू से ही खेती के लिए ऋण का प्रबन्ध किया होता, तो "अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आन्दोलन में जो रुपया खर्च किया गया है—जिसका बहुत सा हिस्सा बरबाद गया है—हमारे ख्याल से उसको खर्च करने की आवश्यकता न होती। हिन्दुस्तान के किसान जिस अवस्था में अपनी खेती करते हैं, उससे आप अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं। मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूं कि जब देश में राष्ट्रीय दल अधिकार में आए और उन्होंने देखा कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसान कर्ज के बोझ से दबे हुए हैं और उन्हों ने खेती के लिए या खाने के लिए जो कर्ज लिया वह इतना बढ़ गया है कि वे सहन नहीं कर सकते, तो उन्होंने उत्साह में आ कर विभिन्न राज्यों में मनी-लेंडिंग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कानून बनाए। मैं समझता हूं कि वे कानून अच्छे थे और उनको बनाने वालों की नीयत बहुत अच्छी थी, लेकिन उन कानूनों को जब काम में लाया जाने लगा, तो एक नई समस्या ही खड़ी हो गई। सरकार ने इस बात का इंतजाम नहीं किया कि मनी-लेंडिंग के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बनाए जाते हैं, उनका किसानों के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ेगा और ऋण की व्यवस्था का क्या इन्तजाम होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में बिना कुछ सरकारी इन्तजाम किए हुए कानून बना दिए गए जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों को खेती के लिए कर्ज नहीं मिला और अगर मिला, तो बहुत ऊंची दर पर। इसके अतिरिक्त कर्ज के तरीके में बहुत तरह के भ्रष्टाचार आ गए। एक रुपया प्रति सैंकड़ा प्रति मास से ज्यादा सूद न लिया जाए, इससे बचने के लिए हिंदुस्तान के महाजनों ने, जिनके चंगुल में यहां के किसान इतने समय से फंसे हुए हैं—उनके चंगुल से वे कब निकल पाएंगे, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है,—कई उपाय ढूंढ निकाले। किसान उनके चंगुल में और भी जकड़े गए। अगर किसी ने १०० रुपया लेना था तो १५० रुपए का कागज बना कर दिया जाता था। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऋण को कम करने के लिए या ऋण की सुविधा को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने जो कानून बनाए उनका उल्टा असर पड़ा और किसानों को कर्ज मिलने में कठिनाई हो गई। इसलिए उन्हें खेती में बड़ी असुविधा हो गई और उन्हें जो भी कर्ज मिला वह बहुत ज्यादा सूद दे कर और बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाई उठा कर मिला। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की थी कि जब सरकार ने मनी-लेंडिंग के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाए तो साथ ही साथ गांवों में ऐसी संस्थाओं का निर्माण भी करती जिनके जरिए से किसानों को कम सूद पर, कम तरद्दुद से और समय पर कर्जा मिल सकता। इसका इन्तजाम अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के लिए सचमुच एक लज्जा की बात है। हिन्दुस्तान में ७० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या किसान हैं जो कि खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं लेकिन खेती की तरक्की के लिए और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए जितना प्रयत्न होना चाहिए था उतना नहीं किया गया है। योजना

कमीशन का भी यह कहना है कि खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ें और हिन्दुस्तान की यह जरूरत है। इसके लिए बड़े बड़े बांध बनाकर सिंचाई का इंतजाम करना और हमारे पास जो भी साधन उपलब्ध हैं उनका पूरा उपयोग करना जरूरी है, पर इसके साथ ही यह भी जरूरी है कि गांवों में किसानों के सहयोग से ऐसी संस्थाएं बनाई जाएं जो थोड़े सूद पर, अधिक सुविधा से, और समय पर कर्ज का इन्तजाम कर सकें। यह काम अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। इसकी कितनी आवश्यकता है इसका अब थोड़ा बहुत अन्दाजा लग पाया है। आज से चार पांच साल पहले जब हम इस प्रश्न पर कुछ कहना चाहते थे तो सरकार हमारा ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचती थी कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया हिन्दुस्तान के कुल ६ सौ-७ सौ गांवों का सर्वेक्षण कराने का इंतजाम कर रहा है जिससे कि देश में ऋण व्यवस्था की जानकारी हासिल हो जाएगी। उन्हीं लोगों का अन्दाजा है कि देश में खेती के लिए ७५० करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। हमें यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि इस ७५० करोड़ में से सरकार का हिस्सा, जिसमें केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें दोनों शामिल हैं, २ प्रति शत है और जो वित्त कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज से मिलता है वह भी करीब २ प्रतिशत है। कमर्शियल बैंक्स का हिस्सा तो नगण्य है। वह करीब एक प्रतिशत है। इस वित्त का ज्यादातर हिस्सा देहात के महाजनों से ही आता है, चाहे वे खेतिहर हों, या व्यापार करने वाले हों या मनी लेंडिंग करने वाले हों या बिजनेस करने वाले हों। तो इस वित्त का यह इन्तजाम है। यह ७५० करोड़ का वित्त जो खेती के लिए आवश्यक है, इसको किस हद तक सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है। मैं यहां पर यह विचार प्रकट किए बिना नहीं रह सकता कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जो सर्वे किया है और उसकी जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है उसके लिए किसान रिजर्व बैंक की निर्देशक कमेटी के सदस्यों के प्रति सदा आभारी रहेंगे क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम से सर्वेक्षण करके एक बहुत कीमती रिपोर्ट देश के सामने रखी है। और इस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने इन प्रश्नों पर, कि देहात में खेती के लिए ऋण की क्या व्यवस्था हो और उसमें सरकार का क्या हिस्सा हो, पूरा प्रकाश डाला है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस रिपोर्ट को पूरे तौर पर मान कर आगे बढ़ने वाली है। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार इस समस्या की अहमियत को समझती है लेकिन जब काम करने का समय आता है तो इस प्रश्न की विशालता को देखकर घबरा जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करना कोई साधारण सवाल नहीं है, और चूंकि यह एक साधारण सवाल नहीं, इसलिए उसकी विशालता को देख कर सरकार घबरा जाती है। सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि हमने अपने विधान में जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त रखे हैं उनमें हम ने इस बात का वायदा किया है कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक आदमी को काम देंगे। हमने यह वायदा भी किया है कि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और खास कर जो हिन्दुस्तान के किसान गांवों में रहते हैं उनकी दशा को हम जल्दी से जल्दी सुधारेंगे। लेकिन जब उस निर्देशक सिद्धान्त को कार्य रूप में परिणत करने का सवाल आता है और जब उनके लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करने का सवाल आता है, और उस काम के लिए संगठन करने का सवाल आता है, तो सरकार उस कार्य की विशालता को देख कर घबरा जाती है। अब तक इस प्रश्न पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने रखा है यह तो इस प्रश्न का एक अंग है। यह प्रस्ताव तो मैं ने इसलिए रखा है कि एक निगम की स्थापना की जाए जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में खेती के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था करे। यह उस सारे प्रश्न का एक छोटा सा अंश है। खेती से सम्बन्धित सारे प्रश्नों का यदि मैं जिक्र करूं, कि किस प्रकार उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए, किस प्रकार उसका व्यापार किया जाए आदि आदि तो मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में जो अन्न पैदा होता है उसके साथ केवल उत्पादन का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि उसके साथ उसके प्रासेसिंग का सवाल है, उसके व्यापार का सवाल है, उसके भंडार का सवाल है। यह सवाल इतने व्यापक हैं कि इन सब को हल

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

किए बिना हम हिंदुस्तान की जनता की गरीबी की समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकते। मुझे इस बात को कहने में खुशी है कि सरकार ने इस रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए भी हैं।

अभी इस सभा के सामने रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया बिल विचार के लिए आने वाला है, और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया बिल भी विचार के लिए इस सभा के सामने आने वाला है। ये दोनों इसी सिलसिले में हैं, और इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने यह कदम उठाया है तो इसके साथ साथ आपको देखना होगा कि जो देहात में सहकारिता का आन्दोलन है वह भी ठीक से चले। इस आन्दोलन के बारे में केवल कागज में संख्या देखने से तो सुखद मालूम होती है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन खूब तरक्की कर रहा है। लेकिन जो देहात में रहने वाले हैं या जो इसमें काम करते हैं उनको मालूम है कि हमारे देश में जो प्रारम्भिक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हैं या जो यूनियन्स हैं या जो स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंक्स हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की समस्या को छूती तक नहीं हैं। और इनका संचालन किस प्रकार होता है यह भी एक सुखद अध्ययन नहीं है। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की निर्देशक समिति ने बतलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि यहां पर सहकारिता आन्दोलन असफल रहा है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ उस समिति ने कहा कि हमें इस आन्दोलन को सफल बनाना होगा। और जब हमने अपने सामने कोआपरेटिव कामनवेल्थ का आदर्श रखा है तो हिंदुस्तान में अधिक से अधिक संख्या में किसानों को सहकारिता के आधार पर सहायता पहुंचानी होगी। लेकिन जो हालत अभी है अगर उस हालत पर विचार किया जाए तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां इस आन्दोलन की असफलता का कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की जनता में शिक्षा का अभाव है तथा उनमें आर्थिक क्षेत्र में और खेती के क्षेत्र में मिल कर काम करने की भावना का भी अभाव है, वहां इसकी असफलता का यह भी कारण है कि जो इस कानून को बरतने वाले लोग हैं उनमें उत्साह की बहुत कमी है, और सहकारिता आन्दोलन को चलाने के लिए जिस भावना और उत्साह की जरूरत है और जिस तरह की मेहनत की जरूरत है उसका हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों और कोआपरेटिव विभाग के अधिकारियों में अभाव है। उस दृष्टि से वे इस आन्दोलन को नहीं चलाते हैं। देश में कोआपरेटिव आन्दोलन चलाना एक मिशन का काम है और मिशन के काम के लिए नौकरशाही की मनोवृत्ति बहुत घातक है। पचास वर्ष से यह हमारे देश में सहकारिता का आन्दोलन चलता रहा लेकिन वह देश के किसानों की इस समस्या को हल करने में असफल रहा, तो जहां इसका कुछ भार जनता के ऊपर भी सौंपा जा सकता है वहां उसका ज्यादातर भार जो उसके संचालक हैं, उन पर जाता है, इसलिए मैं आज इस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि निर्देशक समिति ने जिस उत्साह और भावना के साथ काम करने के लिए अपनी सिफारिशें पेश की हैं, यह जरूरी है कि उनको उसी उत्साह और लगन के साथ लागू करना चाहिए। वक्त यहां कम है इसलिए मैं ज्यादा विस्तार से नहीं कह सकता लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि आजकल कानून बनाना आसान है, लेकिन कानून बना करके उसको ठीक ढंग से चलाना, उसके लिए संगठन कायम करना उसके लिए संचालक बनाना, उसके लिए संचालकों में इस तरह की प्रेरणा भरना जो जनता के साथ हिल मिल कर जनता के सुख दुख में काम करके, जनता के बीच में जा करके उस कानून को चलावें, यह भाव जल्दी नहीं आता है। इसलिए केवल इंपीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया एक्ट में कुछ संशोधन करके अगर आप देश की समस्या को हल करने का विश्वास रखते हैं तो आपको निराश होना पड़ेगा। आपको चाहिए कि इस तरीके की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करें जो देश के गांव गांव में कोआपरेटिव के, सहकारिता के आन्दोलन का जो सिद्धान्त है, सहकारिता

आन्दोलन के पीछे जो भावना हैं, सहकारिता से हिन्दुस्तान को जो लाभ होने वाला हैं, उस सब के भाव से वह ओतप्रोत हों और उसी भावना से प्रेरित हो करके जनता के बीच जनता के सेवक होकर जाएं। ऐसी भावना का अभाव हमारे देश में बहुत से विभागों में या यूं कहिए कि अधिक से अधिक विभागों में हैं, जिस वजह से अच्छी से अच्छी स्कीमें, अच्छी से अच्छी योजना भी हमारी सफल नहीं होती हैं....

एक माननीय सदस्य: इसका इलाज क्या हैं?

श्री एस० एन० दास: एक माननीय सदस्य पूछते हैं कि इसका इलाज क्या हैं? इलाज यह हैं कि हमारे देश की जो केन्द्रीय सरकार हैं, हमारे देश की राज्य सरकारें हैं, हमारे यहां जो अभी कोआपरेटिव संस्थाएं हैं और सबसे ऊपर जो वित्त की व्यवस्था करने वाला हमारा रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया हैं, वे सब इस समस्या को बड़ी गहराई के साथ सोचें और हर एक अपनी अपनी जगह पर रह कर जो अपना हिस्सा उसमें हो, हिन्दुस्तान के लिए अच्छी खेती के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था करना हैं, उसमें सब अपना अपना हिस्सा अधिक से अधिक और अच्छे से अच्छे ढंग से देने के लिए तैयार हो जाएं। गांवों में जो हमारे किसान हैं, खास कर छोटे किसान हैं, मध्यम दर्जे के किसान हैं, उनका संगठन होना चाहिए। अभी तक जितनी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हमारे गांवों में चलती हैं, उससे स्पष्ट मालूम होता हैं, उनमें भी अधिक से अधिक व्यापारी वर्ग के लोग हैं या ऊंची श्रेणी के लोग हैं और जिनको कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज से कोई ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं हैं, वही लोग इसका संचालन करते हैं अभी जरूरत इस बात की हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या पर जैसा कि इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया हैं, उस सिफारिश को अक्षरशः पूरा करने की कोशिश करें, तो मेरा खयाल हैं कि इस समस्या के सफल होने में हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

हमारी समस्या का एक पहलू यह भी हैं कि हमारे देश में जो गांव की परिस्थिति हैं, उस गांव की परिस्थिति में इस आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने में कठिनाई भी हैं और आर्थिक कठिनाई तो हैं ही, साथ ही साथ सामाजिक कठिनाई भी कुछ कम नहीं हैं और इस सामाजिक कठिनाई को भी दूर करने का भार सरकार को अपने ऊपर लेना होगा। गांव के अन्दर जो महाजन लोग हैं, उन महाजनों के चंगुल से अगर देश के किसान को बचाना हैं तो हर गांव में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज कायम करनी पड़ेंगी और उस कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी को जैसे कि अब तक हम छोड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि समझा जाता हैं कि वह उनकी अपनी सोसाइटी हैं, वह स्वयं उसका नियंत्रण करें, यह सिद्धान्त में तो ठीक हैं कि सरकार का हस्तक्षेप कम से कम होना चाहिए, लेकिन जिस अवस्था में यह आन्दोलन पड़ा हुआ हैं, उस अवस्था से इसको ऊपर उठाने के लिए, उसमें पुनर्जीवन लाने के लिए उसके पुनःसंगठन के लिए उसको फिर से क्रियाशील बनाने के लिए केन्द्र, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और स्टेट बैंक सब को तैयार होना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय, दो, एक बात और कह करके मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। अब सरकार ने यह अनुभव कर लिया हैं कि इसका महत्व बहुत बड़ा हैं लेकिन ऐसा अनुभव करने के साथ साथ यह अनुभव नहीं किया हैं कि इसको कितनी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए, जब तक इस सवाल का हल अखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक सिर्फ केन्द्रीय सरकार और केन्द्र में जो कोआपरेटिव संगठन हैं, उन्हीं के जरिए से यह सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं हैं। वर्षों से लगातार खेती के लिए पूंजी के अभाव ने भारत के खेती के व्यवसाय को बहुत बुरी अवस्था में ला दिया हैं, इस क्षेत्र में उन्नति और सुधार करने की आवश्यकता हैं। मेरे जो प्रस्ताव का विषय हैं कि एक एग्रीकलचर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन बनाया जाए जिसका कि काम वित्त की व्यवस्था करना होगा, साथ ही साथ एक दूसरे संगठन की भी जरूरत हैं, एग्रीकलचर खेती सम्बन्धी विकास के कामों के लिए और लम्बी अवधि के लिये कर्ज का इंतजाम करने के लिए एग्रीकलचर डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन भी मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत हैं और

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

यह दोनों संस्थाएं जब बन जाएं, तो इन दोनों संस्थाओं के वित्त का साधन रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया हो या राज्यीय बजट से धनराशि दी जाए और इसी प्रकार फिर हर प्रान्त में प्रान्तीय स्टेट एग्रीकलचर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन उसी ढंग से बनाया जाए कि जिस तरह से इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन का निर्माण किया गया है और फिर इस तरह नीचे जाकर गांवों में जाकर जहां कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां न हों वहां जल्द से जल्द कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां कायम करें और फिर जिस तरीके से शरीर के अन्दर हृदय से सारे अंग प्रत्यंग में खून का प्रवाह होता है और सारे शरीर में जीवन रहता है और जीवन क्रियाशील रहता है, उसी तरह से खेती रूपी जो शरीर है, उसमें केन्द्रीय निगम रूपी जो हृदय है, इस हृदय से रक्त का प्रवाह, याने वित्त का प्रवाह इस तरह से किया जाए कि बराबर हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों किसानों को खेती के लिए समय पर वित्त या कर्ज मिलते रहें और वे महाजनों के चंगुल में पड़ कर जो हर प्रकार की असुविधा उठाते हैं, हर तरह से वह तकलीफ उठाते हैं उससे वे बच जाएं और वित्त के अभाव में हमारा उत्पादन भी कम होता है, कर्जे का भार बढ़ा चला जा रहा है उनको इन सब बातों से बचाने के लिए जरूरत है कि जल्द से जल्द इस तरह के निगम की स्थापना की जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी खेती के लिए जिस वित्त की आवश्यकता है, उस वित्त को पूरा किया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए पेश करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches all over the States to provide credit facilities for agricultural operations in the country."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

> That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:
>
> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a State Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches in all districts all over the States to provide cheap credit facilities for agricultural operations and agricultural marketing."

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

> That for the original Resolution the following be substituted:
>
> "This House is of opinion that immediate steps be taken to establish a State Agricultural Finance Corporation with its branches in all districts all over the States to provide cheap credit facilities for agricultural operations and agricultural marketing."

4 P. M.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: In our Five Year Plan, there is a Chapter called, Finance for Agriculture. I shall begin with a quotation from that Chapter, which says:

> "Because of inadequate financial resources and absence of timely credit facilities at reasonable rates, many of the farmers, even though otherwise willing, are unable to go in for improved seeds and manures or to introduce better methods or techniques. Works of minor irrigation like wells owned by the cultivators either get into disuse or are not fully utilised for want of capital."

That is the sort of picture that the peasants are facing because of the lack of cheap credit facilities. You know that the kisans all over our country are still in the grip of village moneylenders, who exploit the kisans just like Shylocks. There have been in the various States Moneylenders' Acts and Debt Conciliation Boards. Through such Boards, some arrangement was made to allow the peasants to pay off their debts in several instalments. But the position has not eased. The position has not at all improved so far a

their present conditions are concerned. We find that in the States, they get a certain amount of loan, call it *taccavi* or by any other name. That is very inadequate. If in a union or a panchayat area some 200 people apply for cattle purchase loan or 2000 people apply for agricultural loans, only 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the applicants are given very small amounts of loan by the Government. So, the kisans have to depend on the village moneylenders for any money that they require for agricultural work. Because of the Moneylenders Acts or certain other States legislations, we find that the moneylenders are not also lending money in the way they used to do in the past. They ask these innocent people to sell their land. Some agreement is entered into that this land would be returned to them in case they pay off the amount in the course of 3 or 4 years. It happens almost invariably that these people are not to pay off these loans during the stipulated period and so their lands go away and these peasants who have small holdings become landless. This position has been realised by the Committee that went into the problem of rural credit.

So far as this Plan is concerned, although it has been stated here that they would make a provision for some Rs. 100 crores per annum so far as institutional short term credit is concerned, we know that a very small part of this amount is being given now. Although in recent times the Reserve Bank is giving a certain amount through the State Co-operative Banks and the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the villages, that amount is also very small and it is not even a fraction of what has been promised in the Plan itself. A promise was held out to these suffering peasants that through this Plan a certain amount would be provided for these people. But, that has not been done. In reply to a question of mine some time back, the hon. Finance Minister stated that a number of co-operatives, responsible organisations, are necessary for giving this institutional credit. There are already over 1½ lakh co-operatives in this country. It is stated in the Plan itself that there are as many as 1,42,000 co-operatives for such purposes. But, the point is that these co-operatives have not been placed on a sound footing. The Government policy of supplying credit through these co-operatives is not a very sound one. Although the Reserve Bank now provides credit at an interest rate of 1½ per cent. which is 2 per cent. below the bank rate, when this money reaches the peasant through the primary co-operatives, they charge 7 per cent, and in no case less than 6¼ per cent, which is the rate at which *taccavi* loans or agricultural loans are granted by the State. Why should this be so? If the Government of India, in order to help the poor peasants who are in the grip of the moneylenders, supply a certain amount of credit at 1½ per cent, why should the peasants pay such a heavy rate of interest? Of this interest again, a large portion does not go to the primary society, that has to take the major responsibility of distributing the money and collecting the money and making the payment in time.

According to the scheme of short term loans, they will allow a period of 15 months, as has been stated in the Plan. But, what do we find in practice? Money is generally supplied in the month of May or June, or even July. It is realised just after the harvesting season. Although there is a provision for 15 months, they are required to pay off the amount in a shorter time. Sometimes, it also creates difficulties. Just after the harvest, the price of paddy or wheat is very low. Although these people get these loans in the months of June or July, when the rate is high, they have to sell their produce at a cheaper rate and pay off the amount at that time. Some people think that if they are allowed a little more time, the price will go up and they would not suffer from that disadvantage.

We are going to have a State Bank. We do not know yet the details about the relations which will exist between the local branches of the State Bank if

[Shri N. B. Chowdhury]

there happen to be any with the co-operative banks in the district level or sub-divisional level. This Resolution has urged on the Government to set up an Agricultural Finance Corporation. I have given notice of a substitute resolution which is not very different from the Resolution before the House. But, there are one or two important things in it. I have changed the name from Central to State Agricultural Finance Corporation. The name does not matter much. But, what is in my mind is that if we call it State Agricultural Finance Corporation, that would fit in with the changed set up in view of the State Bank. Also, it would be more appropriate to call it 'State' in view of the fact that certain State Governments may have also their shares in such a corporation if it is proposed to set up such a corporation and if they also agree to have the States' co-operation in that manner. Then, again, in my amendment, what I have suggested is to put in the words 'cheap credit' instead of simple 'credit'. Credit may be supplied by banks, but here this question of cheap credit is very important. Although the Reserve Bank supplies it at 1½ per cent rate of interest, yet when it reaches the peasent the credit is not actually very cheap. Sometimes, as high as 8 per cent or even 10 per cent is charged by the local co-operative societies. So, if there is any such corporation, then there must be some statutory provision for the supply of credit at a cheap rate. In any case, that rate must not exceed the rate at which some loan is provided by the State Government.

I have put in also the words 'agricultural marketing' in my amendment. The hon. Mover also may have had this in his mind, but in order to make it specific, I have put in these words, so as to include agricultural marketing also within the scope of these loans. Nowadays the peasants are in very great difficulties, so far as marketing of their products is concerned. I come from an area where jute is grown in large quantities. But we find that before jute is actually harvested, a number of brokers and local *dalals* and *mahajans* or money-lenders advance to them a certain amount of money, and the peasents are thus forced to sell their produce at a much cheaper rate than that prevailing in the market at the time when the goods would be actually delivered to these persons. If a certain amount of money is advanced freely to the jute-growers, before the commodity is actually harvested, and at a time when they are badly in need of money, then they would not have to sell their produce at such a cheap rate. Therefore, it is very necessary to include agricultural marketing also within the scope of such loans.

Finally, I would like to emphasise one particular point. That is with regard to the inadequacy of the amount that is being provided now by the Reserve Bank, and also the failure of Government to supply the entire amount that has been provided in the Plan itself. At least in the last year of the Plan, we urge that Government should take all possible steps to see that the amount which had been provided in the Plan as a target for the various loans, short-term, medium-term as well as long-term loans, is actually supplied to the rural people, and that the co-operatives are put on a sound basis, so that there may be a smooth flow of such loans to the actual peasants and farmers through such co-operative societies.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): This Resolution is a very vital Resolution, and I congratulate the hon. Mover for having brought forward this Resolution before the House.

Agricultural credit is the very life-blood of a nation which is mainly agricultural. In fact I would like to illustrate this from what happens in my own district of Gorakhpur where there is utter lack of facilities for rural credit to the agriculturists. We in the Uttar Pradesh passed several Acts seeking to lessen the burden of agriculturists in regard to the former

loans that they had contracted. But we did not provide any method of procuring for them new credit at cheap rates. So, although we scaled down the debts, yet the result was that the indebtedness of the tenantry went up still further, and the credit which was available to them already at very exorbitant rates became available to them afterwards at still more exorbitant rates. So, after we had scaled down the debts, they became still more indebted, and if agricultural prices had not risen in the last decade very substantially, the new debts would have ruined them. But now again owing to the recent steep fall in agricultural prices, they will become more and more indebted again.

If we want to scale down the debts of agriculturists, and to wipe out indebtedness from amongst them for good, then we must make arrangements for allowing them agricultural credit at very cheap rates. At present in my district of Gorakhpur, there is no arrangement for agricultural credit. What happens in that place is this. The paddy sowing time is in the months of June and July, and during these months, they are almost always struck with famine. And so generally, they have nothing left with them to purchase seed for sowing their fields with, and so they have to depend upon on *taccavi* loans or some sort of other help for sowing their paddy fields. The old moneylenders used to give them loans at 1¼ times interest, that is, 25 per cent. for six months or three months, that is, at the paddy harvest 3 to 6 months after sowing seed. But even that was not easily available to the poor tenants, and now that rural credit has almost dried up. The result is that the agriculturist has to depend mostly on *taccavi* loans or loans at a high rate of interest. For the last several years, I can tell you, that over a lakh of acres of prepared and ploughed up land has been left unsown in my constituency year after year, because they could not get any seed to sow it in time. Out of 6 lakhs of acres of land in one particular subdivision which forms my constituency, nearly one lakh of acres had to be left unsown for want of seed at the proper time. They made a hue and cry, and at last the seed came from Government godowns, but it came after the sowing season was over. The result was that all money was wasted. The seed could not be sown because it had come too late and had to be sent back unused. If only the tenants had credit at proper time, they could have saved that one lakh acres of well prepared and ploughed up land from remaining unsown. This is happening not only in that particular district, but the conditions are nearly the same in most of the rural parts all over the country.

So, I say that the present conditions in the villages are so dreadful that one shudders at what is happening there. There are some Punjabi moneylenders who have come to that district, and they give loans to these agriculturists. Their only business is moneylending. The moneylender will give a loan of Rs. 5 for instance, but he will not take back that loan; he will take interest only. After some time, the interest will increase, and the loan will also increase to fancy amounts which they never know. The people being illiterate, they do not know what is the position. When the amount increases, the moneylender will simply take away the land and everything else belonging to the agriculturist, towards repayment of the loan which has become Rs. 100, or Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 after a lapse of two or three years. There is one Punjabi moneylender about whom I know in detail; he came and settled in the village side. He used to give loans to the agriculturists and earn money in the way I have indicated. Now he has got about 100 acres of land, which he has seized from the tenants, though he came with an initial investment of only about Rs. 1,000. He has acquired about 100 acres of land through this usury When the agriculturists find that they have no credit at their disposal in time of their dire need, they naturally go to such people, and get small loans from them. They give loans to these agriculturists, but after some years, they take away the land and every-

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

thing else belonging to the agriculturists. The result is that these poor people are put to a lot of hardship. They have to come to these moneylenders because there is no other means of rural credit available to them.

My hon. friend has spoken about co-operative societies. In fact, co-operative societies have been the only solution to this problem in many countries. In Russia and China particularly, the village co-operatives are flourishing very well, and almost every person in the village is a member of the co-operatives, and the money which goes to the cultivators through those societies is colossal. In fact all their needs are met by these co-operative institutions. But here I find that they have become dens of corruption. In my district, the cane-growers co-operatives are the most developed institutions, and they do business worth several hundreds of crores of rupees every year. They purchase something like 90 per cent. of the sugarcane for about seventy factories, and through them they do business of several crores.

But what is the condition of these co-operatives? Today if you go to U.P. you will find that the peasants are sick of them. They want to get rid of these societies. They want to resign from them, because they have become dens of corruption. What is all this due to? The growers are illiterate people. The societies will give them loans, and they will make their own entries. The growers might have paid back their loans, but the loans will still be outstanding in the books. When they give manure, they will put half manure and half mud or other earth into that. Unless you pay the clerks or others in the co-operatives, you cannot get good manure or anything else. This is the position in these co-operative societies now. The result is that the whole movement has become so corrupt that people are shuddering to have anything to do with them. Growers are resigning in large number from these co-operative societies, because they have become dens of corruption.

If we want that this co-operative movement should thrive well, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should appoint some commission or some enquiry committee to go into these defects, for if the system of co-operatives gets into disrepute in the whole country, then a very great disaster will follow. Before that happens, I would suggest that Government should tackle this problem in right earnest, and learn this very important lesson from the U.P. cane-growers' co-operative societies. In the whole of U.P. there is discontent in regard to the working of these co-operative societies, and in fact the State Government has been very much worried that people have begun to resign in large numbers from these co-operatives. There is no use having co-operatives if memberships of co-operatives is to be forced on tenants. While I am a very great advocate of this co-operative movement, I want that this movement should not become a den of mismanagement and corruption as it has become at present. The major portion of the funds in these co-operative societies is used by the directors in the co-operative societies for their own personal needs. If a proper enquiry commission is set up, to look into all these dealings and transactions, I hope it will give us very good data which will enable us to have a law which will remove the defects in the working of these co-operative banks and co-operative societies. Otherwise, it will become very difficult to develop these institutions on sound lines in this country.

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend, the Mover of this Resolution, has suggested the setting up of a Central Agricultural Finance Corporation. I think that is a very good suggestion, and I for one feel that there should be such an institution

Now that the Imperial Bank is nationalised, and the State Bank is going to be formed, I would suggest that the State Bank should open its branches in all the States. I am sorry that the Bank is not taking over the co-operative banks at present. I feel that these co-operative banks also should be taken over by that Bank.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I cannot follow what the hon. Member means.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I said that the Imperial Bank is being nationalised, and I was suggesting that after nationalisation, it should take over the co-operative banks also, and its sphere of activities should extend to rural credit also.

Shri A. C. Guha: Take over co-operative banks?

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): They are a failure now.

Shri S. L. Saksena: It should take over co-operative banks and had provided credit to the rural masses, so that they can have the advantages and cheap credit may be made available to them at the proper time.

Shri A. C. Guha: It will open branches in the rural areas. About 400 branches will be opened. But it cannot take over co-operative banks. Government will take steps to reorganise the co-operative banks and to see that the money flows from the co-operative banks to the peasants.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I will discuss that question when that Bill comes up. I thought that if the two could be amalgamated, duplication might be avoided. If they open branches in the rural areas and they take over the co-operative banks also, much of duplication will be avoided. I shall have opportunity to discuss it when the Bill for the formation of the State Bank of India comes up before the House. But I thought it will be better if they take over the functions of these co-operative banks also, and the principles of co-operation are applied to the branches of the State Bank in the rural areas, so that they could make credit available to the rural people. Thus on the one hand the essentials of co-operation could be preserved, and on the other we shall be doing something which will avoid duplication of machinery.

Now I come to the question of warehouse facilities for agriculturists. After the grain is harvested, there is no place to store the grain, with the result that the peasants are obliged to sell the grain at very cheap rates. After some months, the prices go up, and when the sowing season comes they have got to purchase the same at very high prices. If only some credit could be made available to them through some co-operative banks, the agriculturists will be enabled to store the grain and sell it at a profit. Moreover they will be able to have their own seed with them in the sowing season.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Gurgaon): That s precisely what they are thinking.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I know that. My point is that if they could be given credit at the proper time, they will be able to sell their produce at the proper prices, and they will get the entire money instead of the merchants.

Shri A. C. Guha: We are also providing for warehousing of agricultural goods, and money will be advanced to those who would store their agricultural produce in the warehouses.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I know that. I have only suggested that this should be done without delay.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): He is only emphasising it.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I was only pointing out the necessity for the supply of agricultural credit at the proper time.

Shri A. C. Guha: We cannot have everything in one Bill.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I know that. I am not arguing here to put everything in one Bill. What I am arguing about is that you should extend the scope of the new State Bank so that we could avoid duplication of machinery by having some sort of nexus between the co-operative banks and the State Bank.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Member knows that following the State Bank of India, there is also another Bill to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, and there he will find certain provisions for what he has been suggesting now.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I am glad about it. I did not know it.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: That shows that great men think alike.

Shri A. C. Guha: Only I cannot think alike with you. That is the difficulty.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): He is a greater man.

Shri S. L. Saksena: There have been many rural banking enquiry commtiees, and there have been many other commissions, but I am sorry that in spite of all these committees and commissions, the problem of rural credit remains where it was. I hope if this Resolution is passed by this House, the Government will take some steps to make the Resolution effective. I hope the Minister will also see to it that this proposal together with the new State Bank is able to meet all the essential needs of the agricultural people.

Shri A. C. Guha: I hope the hon. Member will render all his assistance to the Government.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Certainly, with all my heart.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Constructive co-operation.

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र (औरंगाबाद): जो प्रस्ताव अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पेश किया हैं मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और इसके बारे में सदन की एक ही सम्मति हैं। इसके महत्व के बारे में किसी को भी सन्देह नहीं हैं। जो गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई हैं उससे भी यही मालूम होता हैं कि इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान बहुत हैं।

इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध हमारे देश की ७८ प्रतिशत जनता के साथ हैं। हम जो कानून अपने देश की २० प्रति-शत जनता के लिए बनाते हैं चाहे वे अमल में आए या न आएं, लेकिन जो प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने हैं यदि हम उसको अमल में लावें तो उसका प्रभाव हमारे देश की ७० प्रति-शत जनता पर पड़ेगा। हमारे देश में ६ आदमियों में ४ आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं और जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं उनमें दस में से आठ आदमी खेती करने वाले हैं। इसलिए इस चीज का उन लोगों के लिए बहुत महत्व हैं। यदि हम इन लोगों को मदद देकर इनकी खेती में सुधार कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम देश का बहुत लाभ कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा हैं, इसके बारे में विशेष बहस की इस समय आवश्यकता नहीं हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि आगे स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और रिजर्व बैंक का जो बिल हमारे सामने आने वाला हैं, उस मौके पर हम इन सब बातों पर बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक और विस्तार-पूर्वक बहस कर सकेंगे।

एक बात जो और कही गई हैं कि जो गांव के खेती करने वाले लोग हैं वह कितना ऋण इस समय लेते हैं, उसमें आपको पता लगेगा कि ३ प्रतिशत ऋण उनको गवर्नमेंट से मिलता हैं, ३ प्रतिशत जो गवर्नमेंट या दूसरी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां हैं, सहकारी समितियां हैं, उनसे मिलता हैं और उसके बाद ४४ प्रतिशत जो किसान कर्ज लेते हैं वह कर्ज उन साहूकारों से जो साहूकारी का पेशा करते हैं, उनसे गांव वालों को लेना पड़ता हैं और उसका नतीजा यह हैं

कि गांव के किसान उस कर्ज के बोझ की वजह से दबते जा रहे हैं, तो यह जो कर्ज हैं जिस कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे किसान हमारे सदियों से दबते चले आ रहे हैं, उस कर्ज को हटाने के लिए हमें कोई न कोई तरीका करना पड़ेगा। कर्ज तो अभी भी गवर्नमेंट उनको देगी, एक दम से नहीं हटाएगी लेकिन कुछ थोड़ी सहायता होगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब पिछली दफा मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में घूम रहा था तो किसानों की तरफ से बार बार मेरे सामने यह शिकायत आई कि कोई भी ऐसा साधन आज तक नहीं बनाया गया, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के आठ वर्ष बाद भी कोई ऐसा साधन नहीं किया गया जिससे किसानों को यदि कोई उन्हें साधन खरीदना हैं, कोई औजार खरीदने हैं तो उन औजारों को खरीदने के लिए या तो फर्टिलाइजर खरीदने के लिए अथवा घर और सड़क बनाने के लिए जो साधन आवश्यक हैं, उनको खरीदने के लिए उनको कोई धन मिल सके वह उनको अभी नहीं मिल सकता हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक आवश्यक बात हैं जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह हैं कि हमारा जो विधान हैं, उस विधान को यदि हम ध्यानपूर्वक देखें तो पता लगेगा कि उसके अन्दर डाइरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में साफ तौर पर लिखा हैं कि उन स्थानों के और उन लोगों के लिए जो कि कमजोर हैं, उन स्थानों के लिए उन क्षेत्रों में जिनको कि हम बैकवर्ड कहते हैं और जो पिछड़े हुए हैं और उन व्यक्तियों के लिए जो कि कमजोर हैं, उनको एक प्रायर्टी (प्राथमिकता) दी जाए, तो यह एक प्राथमिकता की बहुत बड़ी जगह हैं, जहां पर कि कानून के विधान के अनुसार हम उन किसानों के लिए जो कि खेती करके सबको खिलाते हैं और जिनसे देश की कुल आमदनी का पचास प्रतिशत भाग मिलता हैं, उनके वास्ते यदि इसको अमल में नहीं ला सकेंगे तो यह विधान के प्रतिकूल बात होगी।

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा (होशियारपुर): माननीय सदस्य यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अमल में लाने का क्या तरीका हैं, यह आपने भी अभी तक नहीं बतलाया, सिर्फ यही कहा कि हम कानून पास तो करते हैं लेकिन वे अमल में नहीं आते।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र: आप सब सीखिए, आपको तरीका मालूम हो जाएगा। मैं अभी उस पर आया ही था कि आपने टोक दिया, धीरज के साथ जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं, उसे सुनिए। उसको अमल में लाने का तरीका यह हैं और जिसको कि रूरल क्रैडिट सर्वे ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बतलाया हैं, और वह तरीका तो यह हैं जैसा कि कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया हैं कि हमारा एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जिस पर इम्पलीमेंट करने का भार हैं वह अनइरसपौन्सिव हैं। कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया हैं कि गांवों के अंदर जो हमारा एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हैं, वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर रहता हैं, प्राविंशियल लेवल पर रहता हैं, सेंट्रल लेवल पर रहता हैं, लेकिन विलेज लेवल पर हमारे एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का कोई टच नहीं हैं और याद रखिए जब तक विलेज लेवल पर एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अनइरसपौन्सिव रहेगा, तब तक हम चाहे कितने ही कमिशन बनाएं, हमारा उद्देश्य सफल नहीं होगा और हमारे खेतिहर भाई उन्नति नहीं करेंगे। एक तरीका यह हैं, जिस तरीके से यह जो आप कानून बनाएंगे, उस कानून को आप अमल में ला सकते हैं और उस तरीके से और भी अच्छी रिपोर्ट बनाई हैं, उस रिपोर्ट को बनाने वाले लोग मैं समझता हूं कि आपसे और मुझ से भी ज्यादा गहराई से उन्होंने इस प्रश्न को देखा हैं और उसके बारे में अभी यहां बहस भी होगी। इसमें यह भी हैं कि फेमीन एरियाज के अन्दर विशेष ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, गांवों की सड़कों को बनाने के लिए और जो वहां उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति हैं उसको सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाना होगा। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जिससे कि जो गांवों के लोग हैं वे खुशहाल हों और सरकार को यह देखना हैं कि विलेज का जो एंडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हैं, वह ऐसा हो जो गांवों के लोगों के टच में हो और वास्तव में जो कर्ज के हकदार हों और खेती करने वाले लोग हों, उनको यह कर्ज और

[डा० सुरेश चन्द्र]

सहायता मिल सके। बस इतना ही मेरा कहना है और सभा महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

Mr. Chairman: I call upon the Minister, Shri Guha.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The hon Minister is intervening or replying?

Shri A. C. Guha: The reply is for the hon. friend who moved the Resolution.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Saran South): This Resolution was allotted three hours' time. We have hardly discussed it yet.

Mr. Chairman: It will continue the next day.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Let the Minister reply after hearing all of us.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think there will be any further chance this Session to have a non-official Resolution day. If the House is willing, I can express Government's reaction to the proposal. The discussion may continue even after what I may say now.

Shri S. L. Saksena: We want to hear the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister go on with his speech.

Shri A. C. Guha: I know that this question of rural credit evokes considerable interest. In fact, when I was sitting on the non-official bench, I also furnished certain occasions for discussion of this matter and I am still now taking some interest in the matter of rural credit from this side of the House. There is no difference of opinion as to the necessity and urgency of providing rural credit. I think the House knows that the Planning Commission has calculated that the annual requirements of rural credit at the end of the First Five Year Plan should be Rs. 130 crores annually—Rs. 100 crores short-term credit, Rs. 25 crores medium-term credit and Rs. 5 crores long-term credit. When the Planning Commission set that target, the Government must have been ready to make necessary amounts available for agricultural credit. If that has not been achieved, it is not due to paucity of money or unwillingness on the part of Government to give its part of the money. It was only the question of having the proper machinery for distributing the money and properly tackling the question of rural credit. This is an important point—whether we have got the proper machinery to distribute money and also to see that the primary tenants get credit at proper rates and in proper time also. The House is aware that the Reserve Bank of India has been giving agricultural credit through the apex co-operative banks at a very low rate of interest, that is, 1½ per cent. But this money, when it reaches the primary beneficiaries, namely, the peasants, would sometimes carry an interest of 12½ per cent. and even more. It was on a question of mine, while I was a private Member, that the rates of interests were disclosed and there were apparent signs of resentment from the Members of this House—from all sections of this House. The fault lies not so much with the Government or with the Reserve Bank as with the co-operative secieties. When I say fault, I do not mean that they have been doing this thing and charging this rate simply from some usurious motives or simply for some private profit. This is the result of a very defective organisation. The co-operative banks do not get money only from the Reserve Bank for agricultural credit. They have to procure money from other sources also, and there the rate of interest is very much higher. This higher rate of interest on other monies—the monies received from other sources—must have some bearing on the rate of interest which the co-operative banks are charging from the primary debtors.

Moreover, from the apex banks, the monies go to the Central Bank and then to the primary bank. Thus, three or four tiers of organisation require organisational expenses at every tier, and that is why the interest was charged at somewhat exorbitant rates.

But I think during the last two years things have improved considerably. Now, more or less 6¼ per cent. is the general rate of interest from the cultivation in several States. It may be in some Part B States and in some co-operatively undeveloped part A States that the rate of interest may be higher still, but by and large, that is the rate now charged by an increasing number of States from the primary tenants. The Reserve Bank has been sending repeated directives and instructions to the co-operative banks that they should try to reduce their rate to at least 6¼ per cent. and not charge higher than that. I think I may assure this House that the co-operative banks have been trying to reduce the rate of interest and as I have stated before, they have been able to reduce the rate of interest considerably in several areas.

Now, the Members should also realise that apart from what the Reserve Bank gives as agricultural credit, there are other agencies also for agricultural credit. There is the 'grow more food' fund. I think in 1953-54, about Rs. 25 crores were given to grow more food campaign.

Shri S. N. Das: The amount that is sanctioned is given to the States as loans but the States spend on minor and major irrigation schemes.

Shri A. C. Guha: My colleague Dr. P. S. Deshmukh says—it is now Rs. 30 crores.

There is also the land mortgage bank and the *taccavi* loan given by the State Governments.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: That is defunct.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not actually defunct, but we may say these were suspected to be somewhat still-born. But we are still trying to instil some life into it and I think that will revive it

So, from all directions, attempts are being made to make more money flow for agricultural credit. The House knows that the Reserve Bank had set up a Committee—the Rural Agricultural Credit Survey Committee—and its report has been submitted and the Government is going to implement the recommendations, particularly the important recommendations, regarding agricultural credit. The first step is the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank and to convert it into a State Bank—the State Bank of India. Following it will come the amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act. These two banks will really be the machinery through whose help the agricultural credit organisation will be set up and the whole thing will be co-ordinated through these two organisations.

Recently, there was a conference of the Ministers in charge of co-operation and officers of all the States in Delhi—I think, just about a week ago. They accepted the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee and they are quite in earnest in setting up proper organisations in their States for agricultural credit.

There is a proposal to have a National Co-operative Development Board at the Centre and this Board will handle the National Co-operative Development Fund. Then there will be a Central Warehousing Corporation and there will be State Warehousing Corporation in the States.

I think this warehousing is even more important than credit. Mostly the peasants have to sell their agricultural products at any rate and at any time. This is a sort of distress sale and they cannot get proper price. The middlemen manipulate in such a way that the agriculturists are forced to sell their agricultural products sometimes at a very low price and when the things are passed from the

[Shri A. C. Guha.]

hands of the agriculturists, suddenly the price rises. I have seen these things particularly operating in the jute market of Calcutta. On several occasions, as a private Member of this House, I drew the attention of this House and the Government to that aspect of the jute market. If warehousing is arranged, I think the distress sale of the agricultural products will not occur at least so frequently. The agriculturists would be able to put their agricultural products in the warehouses and against such deposits get some credit with which they would be able to fend for themselves for some time and would not be forced to sell their agricultural products on a dictated price, a price dictated by the middlemen and the *mahajans*.

Then, the Reserve Bank will set up a National Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and a National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, with annual contributions of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. one crore respectively. They will set apart Rs. 10 crores as initial non-recurring contribution for the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund. As and when the co-operative societies develop and their needs are greater, the Central Government may allow the Reserve Bank to give more money to these two Funds. I can assure the House that there won't be any dearth of money for agricultural credit and if the proper machinery can be set up, Government will always be ready to advance money to these organisations for agricultural credit.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is there any lack of machinery? In the States how many organisations are there which are not getting facilities?

Shri A. C. Guha: The difficulty is about lack of co-operative organisations. Except, perhaps, Bombay and Madras, I can say that the States can hardly claim to have any adequate Co-operative organisation.

Shri Velayudhan: You have got plenty.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): My friend says they have plenty of facilities. I say, on paper.

Shri A. C. Guha: Now, there will be State participation in co-operative societies. The State Governments will advance money and will contribute to the share capital of the State Co-operative Bank, that is, the Apex Co-operative Bank, and the Apex Co-operative Bank will subscribe towards the share capital of the Central Bank, and the Central Bank towards the share capital of the primary co-operative banks.

Then, I shall come to this particular Resolution, namely, the demand for an Agricultural Credit Corporation. I do not think hon. Members have got a particular fascination for setting up this particular form of organisation, that is, an Agricultural Credit Corporation as such. I presume that his main purpose and intention is that money may be made available for agricultural credit. Still, when he has moved the Resolution in that form even after the Report of the Rural Credit Survey has been published, it may be taken that he has a sort of liking for that sort of organisation. Except, perhaps, in a very few developed countries like the U.K. and the U.S.A. and, perhaps, also Ireland, a central organisation like this has not been adopted in any other country for agricultural credit.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: In Denmark.

Shri A. C. Guha: Denmark has co-operative credit and not agricultural credit corporation as far as I know.

Shri Velayudhan: Why not have it in India also?

Shri A. C. Guha: Because India is not a developed country. In all the undeveloped countries, it has been found rather easy to arrange agricultural credit through co-operative

organisations. Particularly, in a country like India, a big country with about 38 crores of population of which 70 per cent. are rural people, it will be very difficult to organise agricultural credit through a central organisation. I hope the hon. Member will realise that to have an apex without a base is not an architecturally feasible proposal. There is no base as yet to support this apex in the form of an Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Our idea is first of all to build the bases in the form of Primary and State Co-operatives. Through the National Development Fund and the Warehousing Corporation and through the Marketing Boards and the machinery of these Co-operative Banks—the Primary Banks, the Central Banks and the Apex Bank of each State—credit will be arranged.

I hope, I have, in short, given an idea of agricultural credit as envisaged by Government. Government will surely try to put the machinery into operation as soon as possible. That is why the Government is trying to get these two Bills, the State Bank of Bill and the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, passed in this Session. We attach the greatest importance to agricultural credit. Indian economy is still primarily agricultural economy. Only at our own risk can we be indifferent to the needs of the agricultural population. The peasantry is the foundation, the basis, on which our whole economy, our whole national economic structure is built and it is in the national interests that we should look to the interests of the peasantry and for that it is of the utmost importance that we should organise this agricultural credit.

Further, I think, Members know that almost all the States have passed some agrarian reform Bills. These agrarian reforms would be of no use unless we can provide easy credit facilities for the peasants. The peasents will again be forced to mortgage themselves—they may not mortgage the lands because that may be prevented by legislation but they will mortgage themselves—to the moneylenders and will become their bondslaves. So, all these agricultural reforms would be of no avail and use for the nation unless we can prevent this danger of the peasants again falling into the clutches of the moneylenders.

I have nothing more to say and I hope the House will appreciate that the Government is really serious and earnest about agricultural credit.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think there is time; there are only about two minutes left. Pandit D. N. Tiwary may start; he may continue his speech on the next occasion.

Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha (Sibsagar North Lakhimpur): May we request for a copy of the hon. Minister's speech?

Mr. Chairman: I suppose that can be arranged.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: घड़ी में एक मिनट टाइम रह गया है और यह डिस्कशन दूसरे दिन कान्टीन्यू होगी। लेकिन मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो बयान दिया है, वह वैसे ही है कि

क्या वर्षा जब कृषि सुखानी,
समय चूक फिर क्या पछतानी।

जब कृषक मर जाएंगे और उनकी हालत दिन-ब-दिन अधिक खराब होती जाएगी, तब फिर उन्हें ज्यादा क्रेडिट दे कर क्या होगा ? समय से चेतना जरूरी है और इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को बहुत शीघ्र इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

चूंकि अब पांच बज गए हैं, इसलिए मैं दूसरे दिन कान्टीन्यू करूंगा।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 23rd April, 1955.

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